The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 24, 1892. NO. 21

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Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

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THE TWO GLASSES.

There were two glasses, filled to the brim,
On a rich man's table, rim to rim;
One was ruddy and red as blood,
And one as clear as the crystal flood.

Said the glass of wine to his paler brother,
"Let us tell the tales of the past to each other.
I can tell of banquet, and revel and mirth,
And the proudest and grandest souls of earth
Fell under my touch as though struck by blight;
Where I was king I ruled in might.
From the heads of kings I have torn the crown;
From the heights of fame I have hurled men down.
I have blasted many an honored name;
I have taken virtue and given shame;
I have tempted youth with a sip, a taste,
That has made his future a barren waste.
Far greater than a king am I,
Or than any army beneath the sky.
I have made the arm of the driver fail;
And sent the train from the iron rail.
I have made good ships go down at sea,
And the shrieks of the lost were sweet to me,
For they said, "Behold how great you be!
Fame, strength, wealth, genius, before you fall,
For your might and power are over all."
"Ho! ho! pale brother," laughed the wine,
"Can you boast of deeds as great as mine?"

Said the water-glass: "I cannot boast
Of a king dethroned, or a murdered host;
But I can tell of a heart once sad,
By my crystal drops made light and glad—
Of thirsts I've quenched, of brows I've laved,
Of hands I've cooled and souls I've saved.
I've leaped through the valley, dashed down the mountain,
Flowed in the river and played in the fountain,
Slept in the sunshine and dropped from the sky,
And everywhere gladdened the landscape and eye.
I have eased the hot forehead of fever and pain,
I have made the parched meadow grow fertile with grain;
I can tell of the powerful wheel of the mill
That ground out flour and turned at my will;
I can tell of a manhood debased by you,
That I lifted up and crowned anew;
I cheer, I help, I strengthen and aid;
I gladden the heart of man and maid;
I set the wine-chained captive free,
And all are better for knowing me."

These are the tales they told each other—
The glass of wine and his paler brother,
As they sat together, filled to the brim,
On the rich man's table, rim to rim.

Fay's Flirtation.

"I am tired of it, aunt, tired of it all! My very wealth is a burden to me! I have come down here to forget it, to forget that I am an heiress, and only to remember that I am once again the little girl who has spent here, in the old homestead, so many happy hours."

Thus spoke Fay Murdock, on the morning following her arrival at Crow's Nest. She sat where she had thrown herself, with languid grace, on the *fauteuil* at her aunt's feet. A pretty picture she made in the morning sunshine, as it played about her small regal head; its auburn hair arranged so tastefully in dainty puffs and curls, the deep-blue eyes with their thickly fringed black lashes now and again sweeping the exquisitely tinted cheek; the red lips half parted over the white, even teeth; the tall figure in its white wrapper, which to ignorant eyes appeared so simple a dress, but adorned with lace which in reality represented a full year's salary for a poor man. Even the sun laughed at this young lady's promise to forget her wrath, but her aunt only smiled as she answered:

"I trust, dear, whatever has *brought* you, the happy days may come again. But you must expect to find Holbrook much changed, although Crow's nest on our domain remains the same. The opening of the mines has made a wonderful difference. All our old-time quiet has fled, and though the town has marvelously grown and improved, I often sigh for the days gone by. By the way, the new superintendent dines with us tonight. He appears a gentlemanly fellow, and your uncle says he is just the man for the place. Our interests, now, lie so largely in the mines, that we find it necessary to be polite to those having authority. If, however, you miss in him some of the polish of your city beaux, you will, I trust, pardon it."

"So this is the fate to which I have condemned myself!" soliloquized Fay, a few hours later, as, attired in an exquisite dinner toilet, she surveyed the result in the mirror opposite. "I said good-bye to society, and pined for a few weeks' quiet, but lo! I am to be called upon to entertain some country rustics, who, of course, will fall in love with me at once, and whose devotions will prove particularly tiresome. If one must submit to that sort of thing, I greatly prefer it should come from one in one's own rank of life. Then, at least, it is properly done; but even for Death it is necessary to be *adorned*."

Thus, as in excuse for her toilet, with a half-sigh and a few last needful touches, Fay turned to descend the stairs. As she entered the parlor, she saw the stranger was already there, talking low and earnestly to her uncle. But the bow with which he followed the introduction was more stately than her own, and, to her utter amazement, he as quietly and as much at ease as though no radiant vision had dazzled his rustic eyes, immediately continued the conversation which had so engrossed him on her entrance.

In the few minutes which preceded the summons to dinner, she had time to study him; but all in vain she looked for the signs of the country rustic for which her aunt had prepared her. Tall and straight, with a breadth of shoulder many an athlete might have envied; a well-shaped, close-cropped head; eyes gray and clear; a mouth whose decisive lines the long, light, mustache failed to conceal—Paul Revere was a study on which a woman's eyes could scarcely rest without a passing glance of admiration. But Fay's lip curls as she turns away. The two seem antagonistic from the first. At dinner he talks, and talks well; but she is silent. When the dessert is brought on, the conversation turns, as is natural, on the mines.

"There is a good deal of dissatisfaction at authority among the men," said Mr. Revere, and more drunkenness than I like to see. I don't want to be a croaker, Mr. Murdock, but there are some ugly men to deal with."

"A little wholesome discipline, the discharge of one or two of the inciters to rebellion, will soon put an end to anything of that sort," answered the other.

But the young superintendent only shook his head ominously, as the ladies rose and left the gentlemen to enjoy their quiet smoke.

Fay was at the piano when they rejoined them. She had been singing as her admirers say Fay Murdock *only* could sing, the clear, sweet voice trilling through the darkened room. A flash of triumph lit the blue eyes, unseen by him who called it forth, as Paul Revere crossed the room and stood by her side—the rustic whose admiration she had prophesied to herself as weariness.

"Thank you," he said, when the last note died away; but the tone which spoke the simple words was eloquent with meaning.

"Another, dear," her aunt pleaded.

But, suddenly rising, Fay declared the interruption had destroyed the inspiration, and throwing a light shawl about her shoulders, stepped through an open window on to the lawn. Surely he would follow her, but none the less no shadow but her own was reflected by the moonlight; and when, a half-hour later, she re-entered the house, her aunt gave her the courteous good-bye message Mr. Revere had left for her; but, with a light laugh of indifference, Fay declared she had forgotten his very presence, and proclaiming herself a convert to early hours, fled incontinently to her room.

Meanwhile, with long, hasty strides, Paul Revere left the town farther and farther behind him. One corner of his mustache he held between his clenched teeth, and his head was bent low.

"Fool that I am!" he murmured with only the moon-rays as his witnesses. "Am I again to be the dupe of a woman's smile? It is only because it was like a waft of the old life across the barrenness of the present. The girl's beauty and her nameless grace acted like liquor on my brain. And her voice—it needed only that to prove to me my folly. As though her every movement did not proclaim her a coquette. I *must* not—I will not—see her again."

* * * * * *

"Mr. Revere, you avoid me. Why is it? What have I done? Uncle and aunt say you spend no more evenings with them. Am I the cause?"

Thus spoke Fay, a few weeks later, in a chance meeting with the young superintendent, as she strolled home after a long solitary walk.

"Do you really wish to know *why* I have not come?" he answered. "Yes, *you* were the cause."

"I!" she replied, with seeming astonishment. "What have I done?"

"Doubtless the thing is such an, old, old story to your ears, Miss Murdock, its repetition would weary you. Have you, then, missed, me, that you seek to know the reason of my abscence?"

"My aunt and uncle wondered," she whispered, half turning her head, that yet the man might see the wave of color his question had brought into her cheek. "Do not let them wonder longer, Mr. Revere," she continued, with sudden frankness. "Come and see us. Will you not?"

And in that minute's pleading hung Paul Revere's fate. The flash of triumph now "had time for growing in her eyes." No longer was there need to watch and wait. A month had passed since she had asked him would he come, and on no day since had he been absent. The time appointed for her visit's end was long past, yet still she lingered on. His eyes had long told the story of his love. His lips were silent. Not until they, too, disclosed it would her vengeance be complete, the vow fulfilled she had sworn that first night he had let her go forth alone, nor stayed to whisper his "Good night." She needed a summer's amusement, she said, and *he* a lesson. It would harm no one.

But one day she thought differently; one day when, abruptly, without a moment's warning, his lips told the long-delayed tale. She was sitting at the piano, her fingers listlessly touching the keys, he standing, as on that first evening, by her side, they two only in the room. Suddenly he bent and looked into her eyes, while the chords crashed as he laid his strong hand over hers.

"You have taught me to love you," he said, abruptly. "For what reasons? Can you give me an answering love? Will you be my wife?"

She looked startled into his face. It was white and drawn, and in that look she recognized it was no idle plaything she had toyed with during summer days.

"Fay," he continued, his voice softening, "once before I loved a woman, older than myself, who played with me a while, then laughed as she presented to me the man who afterward became her husband. I swore then never again to lay my love at any woman's feet; but, darling, with my first glance into your eyes that resolution fled. It lies there, untainted, unsullied. Will you accept it?"

"Did you not know I was to be married in the fall, and this"—hold up a finger on which glittered a brilliant stone—"the pledge of engagement?" Fay answered trying to speak lightly.

One moment she almost shrieked aloud with agony, as the man's grasp tightened on the hand he held within his own; the next he flung it from him as though it were a viper, his face that of a fiend, as silent, voiceless, he turned and left her to her triumph. But, as he went, she knew, *too* late, her heart went with him. She had taught him to despise her. For *him* the bitterness was over. She had taught herself to love him. For *her* the bitterness had begun. She had deceived him even in the last falsehood. No engagement bound her. She had but asked the question, wondering at his reply, but thought thus to evade his love; and now—now she realized it all! Air! She must have air, or she would faint!

Stealing from the house she wandered on and on, throwing herself down in the shadow of a hedge to sob out her wretchedness. Voices suppressed yet ominous; voices which spoke his name.

"I tell you I saw him awhile ago rush from the house like mad, and down the road. He's sweet on the heiress! All the better. That look was never on a successful lover's face. We'll put a piece of cold lead in him to end his misery, and then place the pistol in his hand. That'll be his discharge, and a final one. Why shouldn't we? Didn't he give us ours with his cursed ways that wouldn't let a fellow enjoy even his glass in comfort?"

Merciful heavens! Had she heard aright? And this horrible peril menaced him!

"Hist, John; I hear his steps."

Aye, so did she. Not even time

Continued on eighth page.

TORCH AND BULLET.

Tennessee Troops Battle With Free Miners.

The Troops in Control After a Fierce Contest.

The determined stand made by the free miners in Tennessee's coal region against the employment of convict labor resulted in incendiarism and bloodshed, and the calling out of all the State's available troops by the Governor. After the miners had burned the stockades at Tracy City and Inman and driven away the convicts, they met with a temporary repulse at Oliver Springs, but on the following day the stockade there was also taken and burned, and the soldiers and convicts were expelled from the district.

Then, flushed with their many victories, the miners attacked the neighboring stockade at Coal Creek, known as Fort Anderson. Colonel Anderson, the commander, was captured, and his life threatened by the angry miners. After several assaults, in which a number of lives were lost, Coal Creek was also captured, but by this time the whole State was aroused.

On the following day Tennessee troops, under the command of General Carnes, reached Coal Creek, took possession of the village and relieved the beleaguered soldiers at Fort Anderson.

Prior to the arrival of General Carnes the miners ambushed a detachment which went over the mountains under command of Major Carpenter within a quarter of a mile of Fort Anderson, killed three of the soldiers and forced the rest to retreat.

General Carnes, with 1200 men and a six-inch and a Gatling gun, reached Coal Creek about 9 o'clock A. M. He captured the outposts of the insurgents without opposition, placed 200 of the miners under arrest, and threatened that if General Anderson was not delivered up by 1 P. M. he would exterminate the prisoners.

The miners promised to bring Anderson in by 1 o'clock, but the hour passed and he did not appear. Then General Carnes again threatened retaliation, and at about 5 P. M. Anderson was delivered up.

General Anderson had been captured by five men coming under a flag of truce. He was enticed from Fort Anderson into the village by a promise of safety. Turning the corner he met a mob who took him to the hotel and produced a letter to his lieutenant, which was an order for the surrender of the stockade and fort. Though threatened with hanging he steadily refused to sign the paper, and asked only that he be shot, and his grave marked so that his family could find it.

At 7 o'clock P. M. a special train bearing the bodies of the men who were killed in the battle at Coal Creek in the morning, three men who were wounded and 125 volunteers who had gone to the front, rolled into the depot at Knoxville; 3000 people were gathered about the station, and the excitement was higher than at any time since the trouble began. When the train stopped the men poured out of the coaches and formed in a line, through which their dead comrades were carried in military style. The company formed with arms reversed and marched behind the bodies to the Court House.

Not until the arrival of this train was it possible to get a correct statement of the battle and the exciting incidents leading up to it. Five men were killed in all. The dead militiamen are: J. T. Waltha l, of Knoxville, railway clerk, aged 22; Bruce Givens, farmer, Knox County, aged 39; militiaman of the Second Regiment (name unknown) and supposed to be from Chattanooga. The wounded are. Thomas L. Carty, lawyer of Knoxville, shot through the left groin, injuries may prove fatal; Samuel G. Heiskel, prominent lawyer and Democratic politician, slightly injured; John Milton, laborer, slightly wounded.

Two miners were killed. They are George Miller, of Coal Creek, and George Neil, of Oneida, Tenn. John Wilson, a miner of Coal Creek, was slightly wounded in the heel. J. M. Gaut, a business man of Knoxville, and one of the volunteers, was badly injured by falling over a ledge of rocks.

General Carnes captured nearly 300 miners and confined them in a church at Coal Creek.

The dead bodies of twenty-seven miners, killed in the various engagements with the troops, were found on the mountains. A number of wounded miners were taken away by their comrades.

Volunteers from all parts of the State hastened to the scene of the insurrection, and guns and ammunition were supplied by the Federal authorities and the authorities of adjoining States. Mass meetings were also held throughout the State, at which resolutions condemning Governor Buchanan for his inactivity were passed.

Federal Arms Furnished.

On application of Governor Buchanan the Secretary of War ordered 600 stand of arms to be sent at once from Indianapolis to Knoxville where they were distributed to the forces gathering at that point. Thirty thousand rounds of ammunition came with the guns. The lack of arms has been an embarrassing feature of the situation, as the volunteers have armed themselves with whatever weapons they could procure.

NO RAIN IN THREE YEARS.

Seventy-Six Thousand Cattle Dead in Seven Mexican Ranches.

There is great suffering among the people and the live stock in the State of Zacateca, Mexico, owing to the prolonged drought. Although bountiful rains have fallen in all parts of Mexico during the past two weeks that section has not been blessed with a drop of moisture for nearly three years. There have been enormous losses of cattle.

The following is a list of the larger ranches and the number of cattle on them which have died from lack of water and grass: Sierra Hermosa, 20,000; Tetillas, 10,000; Guada De Las Corientes, 10,000; El Fuerte, 6000; Pastelera, 500.; Poza Hondo, 10,000; Mezunite y Nori, 15,000.

THIRTY PERSONS DROWNED

Wreck of a Russian Steamer in the Volga.

The steamer Grigorieuff, plying upon the Volga and its tributaries, has been wrecked at Nizhni Novgorod, Russia. The vessel carried a number of passengers, and great excitement prevailed among them when the vessel struck. A heavy storm was prevailing at the time, and many of them jumped overboard and attempted to reach the shores by swimming. Many of the crew also jumped overboard. Thirty of the passengers and crew were drowned. Many of those on board floated ashore in chairs, tables, etc., while the more cool-headed, who waited for the small boats to be launched, were landed without difficulty.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE body of Samuel F. Keller, Sheriff of Dauphin County, Penn., was found beside the Pennsylvania Railroad track, east of Conewago Station. It is supposed that he was accidentally thrown from a train during the night while passing from one car to another.

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual convention at Rochester, N. Y.

THE little town of Delmar, Del., has been almost wiped out by fire. About fifty buildings, covering three acres, were destroyed, entailing a total estimated loss of $75,000.

A BUCKWHEAT TRUST has been formed, with a capital stock of $5,000,000. Incorporation papers have been filed at Trenton, N. J.

PRIVATE ELSAESSER, one of the militiamen ordered out during the switchmen's strike at Buffalo, was shot to death by the accidental discharge of a rifle.

JABEZ A. BOSTWICK, the Standard Oil Trust millionaire, met with an accident during the burning of the stables at his summer residence at Mamaroneck, N. Y., and died in ten minutes. Two stablemen were burned to death in Mr. Constable's adjoining stable, which was also destroyed by fire.

THE Republican State Convention of Delaware met in Dover and nominated Rev. Jonathan S. Weller, a Methodist clergyman, for Congress by acclamation, and also Presidential electors.

CHARLES H. PECKHAM, sixty-two years old, walked into the station house at Fall River, Mass., and declared that he had killed Mr. and Mrs. Borden, for whose mysterious murder Miss Lizzie Borden has been arrested. Peckham was evidently insane, and little stock was taken in his story.

South and West.

SIX men were killed and fifteen injured, several fatally, by the wrecking of a construction train at Coshocton, Ohio.

MICHIGAN Democrats at their State Convention in Grand Rapids nominated a ticket headed by Allen B. Morse for Governor.

EX-SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER heads the Wisconsin Republican State ticket put in the field by the Convention at Milwaukee.

THE Ohio People's Party, at a State Convention in Massillon, put in nomination a full ticket, with S. C. Thayer for Secretary of State at the head. About forty of the eighty-eight counties were represented.

JERRY SIMPSON, renominated for Congress in the Seventh Kansas District, has been endorsed by the Democrats.

A STATE CONVENTION to devise means for securing better roads in Iowa was held at Des Moines, with nearly 1000 delegates in attendance.

LOGAN MURPHY was taken from jail and lynched at Mount Sterling, Ky. He had killed his father. While in jail he attacked two fellow prisoners, one of whom died.

THREE highwaymen held up and beheaded a man near Ellensburg, Washington. Vigilantes pursued the highwaymen, and after capturing them hanged them to a tree.

HON. WHITELAW REID spoke at the Convention of the Illinois League of Republican Clubs at Springfield, Ill.

THE Common Council of Battle Creek, Mich., has put a boycott on Carnegie bridge steel and iron.

AT Washington Park, Chicago, the gelding Hal Pointer paced a mile against time in 2:05¼, breaking all previous records and gaining for himself a foremost place in the annals of the track as being the fastest harness performer the world has ever seen.

THE Iowa Democratic State Convention at Davenport nominated a ticket headed by J. H. McConologue for Secretary of State.

THE Republican State Convention of Idaho has nominated W. J. McConnell for Governor and Willis Sweet for Congress.

GENEVA, Ohio, has been partially destroyed by fire. Loss, $175,000.

GOVERNOR HOGG, of Texas, was renominated at Houston by his faction of the Democratic State Convention which split after a hot fight. The Clark Convention completed the State ticket headed by Clark for Governor.

Washington.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI has been ordered to Washington, and will then go to San Francisco to take charge of the naval parade next spring. This will leave Commodore Walker in command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

WILLIAM HARRISON BRADLEY, of Illinois, present Consul at Nice, has been transferred to Copenhagen in place of H. B. Ryder, under arrest for embezzlement and forgery.

THE Bureau of Engraving and Printing is preparing actively for the display it will make at the World's Fair. A complete collection of portraits of the Secretaries of the Treasury and the portraits of all the Presidents will be included in the exhibit of the bureau.

A TELEGRAM has been received by Acting Secretary Adee of the State Department from Minister Egan at Valparaiso which says that the Chilean Senate and Chamber of Deputies have unanimously passed the appropriation for the payment of claims growing out of the Baltimore incident.

Foreign.

FIFTY persons were seriously injured by the collapse of a grand stand at Lannemazan, a summer resort in the Pyrenees.

FIVE vessels were wrecked during a storm on the New Brunswick coast.

FOUR inmates of a workmen's lodging house at Tredegar, England, were burned to death.

RIGID quarantine against Russian vessels has been established by Sweden and Denmark on account of Asiatic cholera.

WALES has had a severe earthquake shock.

FIRE destroyed three hundred houses and rendered 2500 people homeless in Servodsk, Russia.

THE notorious Duke of Manchester is dead in his thirty-ninth year. He married a New York City girl in 1876, but deserted her for a London concert hall singer named Bessie Belwood. The marriage of the Duke's mother, the Dowager Duchess of Mancnester, to the Duke of Devonshire, took place only two days before his death. He left three children.

EUROPE has had a hot wave, the mercury rising to beyond the one hundred mark in some places.

THE Swiss villages of Grindelwald and St. Stephen have been destroyed by fire. Fifteen hundred tourists at the former place lost everything they possessed.

THE aged King and Queen of Denmark, following the wish of their subjects, recently placed on exhibition the magnificent gifts which they received at the celebration of their golden wedding. Almost one hundred thousand people took advantage of the opportunity.

RETALIATION BEGINS.

The President's Proclamation Against Canadian Tolls.

Free Navigation of St. Mary's Falls Canal Suspended.

The State Department, by authority of President Harrison, made public the important action taken by the President under the Canadian retaliation act of last session in partially suspending by proclamation the free navigation of the St. Mary's Falls Canal and imposing a toll of twenty cents a ton upon all freight passing through that canal from Canadian ports. The President's proclamation, though constructively executed in Washington City, was signed by him at Loon Lake, N. Y., and forwarded to Washington for promulgation. This action has been taken on account of the discriminations made by the Canadian Government against American commerce.

The proclamation recites that by an act of Congress approved July 26, 1892, it is provided that "on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the passage through any canal or lock connected with the navigation of the St. Lawrence River, the great lakes, or the waterways connecting the same, of any vessels of the United States, or of cargoes or passengers in transit to any port of the United States is prohibited or is made difficult or burdensome by the imposition of tolls or otherwise, which, in view of the free passage through the St. Mary's Falls Canal now permitted to vessels of all Nations, he shall deem to be reciprocally unjust and unreasonable, he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, for such time and to such extent (including absolute prohibition), as he shall deem just, the right of free passage through the St. Mary's Falls Canal, so far as it relates to vessels owned by the subjects of the Government so discriminating against the citizens, ports, or vessels of the United States, or to any cargoes, portions of cargoes, or passengers in transit to the ports of the Government making such discrimination, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other Nations."

The proclamation recites further provision of the act of Congress, and continues:

"Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada imposes a toll amounting to about twenty cents per ton on all freight passing through the Welland, and also a further toll on all vessels of the United States and on all passengers in transit to a port of the United States, all of which tolls are without rebate, and

"Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada, in accordance with an order in council of April 4, 1892, refunds eighteen cents per ton, of the twenty-cent toll at the Welland Canal, on wheat, Indian corn, peas, barley, rye, oats, flax-seed and buckwheat, upon condition that they are originally shipped for and carried to Montreal or some port east of Montreal for export, and that, if transhipped at an intermediate point, such transshipment is made within the Dominion of Canada, but allows no such nor any other rebate on said products when shipped to a part of the United States, or when carried to Montreal for export if transhipped within the United States, and

"Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada by said system of rebate and otherwise discriminates against the citizens of the United States in the use of said Welland Canal in violation of the provisions of article 27 of the treaty of Washington concluded May 8, 1871; and

"Whereas, said Welland Canal is connected with the navigation of the Great Lakes, and I am satisfied that the passage through it of cargoes in transit to ports of the United States is made difficult and burdensome by said discriminating system of rebate and otherwise, and is reciprocally unjust and unreasonable.

"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power to that end conferred upon me by said act of Congress, approved July 26, 1892, do hereby direct that from and after September 1, 1892, until further notice, a toll of twenty cents per ton be levied, collected and paid on all freight of whatever kind or description passing through the St. Mary's Falls Canal in transit to any port of the Dominion of Canada whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other Nations; and to that extent I do hereby suspend from and after said date the right of free passage through said St. Mary's Falls Canal of any and all cargoes or portions of cargoes in transit to Canadian ports."

A batch of correspodence accompanied the proclamation. It shows that Canada was willing to abolish the rebate on tolls at the end of the present season, but that this was not satisfactory to the United States Government.

The Secretary of State, however, informed Mr. Herbert, charge of the British Legation, that should the Canadian Government give notice of its decision to abolish the discriminations now complained of, the proclamation would be suspended concurrently with such abolition.

A FATAL FESTIVAL.

Six Persons Killed and Many Injured by an Explosion of Fireworks.

The festival of St. Anselino was closed at Cesa, Italy, with fireworks in the market place. A crowd of several hundred had gathered around the spot where the fireworks were set off. A bunch of rockets were set too near a burning "wheel," and was ignited. The rods were driven in all directions through the crowd, carrying with them fire and panic.

Six men were struck in the face or neck by the rods, and were so badly torn and burned that they have since died. The sparks set fire to the light gowns worn by several girls, and before the fire could be extinguished four of the young women were seriously injured. In the panic many children were trampled.

Seven men suffered fractures of arms or legs while they were struggling in the crowd, and some twenty-five or thirty women were more or less injured.

ALL ON BOARD LOST.

Twenty-three Persons Drowned by the Foundering of a Steamer.

The British ship Thracian, which had just been completed at Glasgow, and which was being towed to Liverpool, was lost off the Isle of Man. Her crew of twenty-two men went down with her. The Captain's wife was also on board the vessel. She was owned in Nova Scotia.

The six children of the Captain and his wife were awaiting the arrival of their parents on the landing stage at Liverpool when the news of the disaster was broken to them.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE City of Mexico will have a special exhibit at the World's Fair.

GERMANY will be represented at the Columbian Exposition as it never has been at any previous international exposition.

THE Pilot Commission of New York has decided to make an exhibit at the World's Fair in the Transportation department.

THE old whaling bark "Progress," with its extensive museum of marine curios and relics of whaling voyages, is now in the harbor at Chicago, and is being visited by hundreds of people.

WILLIAM L. LAFOLLETTE, Superintendent of the World's Fair agricultural exhibit for the State of Washington, is arranging for a complete model farm in miniature for the Washington exhibit.

IT is announced that the Postmaster-General of the United States has decided to issue a new series of postage stamps, with designs appropriate to the commemoration of the discovery of America.

HIP LUNG, the wealthiest Chinese merchant in Chicago, together with several in fluential Chinese of Canton, San Francisco and New York, have applied for space at the World's Fair for a big tea house.

NEW YORK will exhibit at the World's Fair sections of all the trees which are indigenous to the State. Of these there are forty-three species and eighty-five varieties, a number which is not excelled, it is claimed, in any State in the Union.

PROFESSOR PUTNAM and his assistants, while engaged in collecting material for the ethnological exhibit at the World's Fair, have made a very important archæological discovery near Fort Ancient, Ohio. It is that of a serpent mound 1900 feet long and about ten feet thick.

NEW YORK will have a large exhibit of interesting historical relics at the World's Fair. Among them will be Washington relics, autographs of all the Presidents, autographs of the signers of the declaration of independence and famous men of the revolutionary war; portraits of famous citizens of New York, including those of all the Governors; model of Fulton's steamboat, and many other relics dating back to revolutionary times.

THE World's Fair buildings will be dedicated on the 21st of October instead of the 12th, Congress having passed a bill to that effect. October 21 is the exact anniversary of Columbus's landing, allowance being made for the correction in the calendar made by Pope Gregory. The change of the date of dedication was made in the interest of chronological accuracy, and also to oblige New York City, which will have a Columbian celebration on October 12.

"MARSHALL'S GOLD NUGGETT" will be exhibited at the World's Fair by California, and it is safe to say that thousands will consider it one of the most interesting of the innumerable objects which will be displayed at the great Exposition. This is the identical nuggett which Marshall picked up in the American River, February 16, 1848, when selecting a site for Sutter's mill, and which constituted the first discovery of gold in California. The nugget is about the size of a lima bean, and, on account of its associations and the almost incalculable wealth and development which have resulted from its finding, is regarded as an almost priceless treasure.

A HUMAN VAMPIRE.

The Perpetrator of Dreadful Crimes to be Taken to Washington.

The Penitentiary Board at Columbus, Ohio, has directed its Secretary to notify the National authorities that Jimmy Brown, the insane United States prisoner, must be removed from the prison within the next thirty days. Brown's case is one of the most noted of the prison. Twenty-five years ago his crime was the talk of the Nation. He was charged with being a vampire, and it was alleged that he lived on human blood.

Brown is a Portuguese, and when about twenty-two years old he shipped as cook on a fishing smack from Boston for a trip up the coast in the summer of 1867. There was a crew of about thirty men, and one of the men disappeared. It was thought that he had fallen overboard. Next the mate was missed.

Two days afterward his body was found hidden in the hold, and near it the body of the sailor. There were small cuts in various parts of the bodies.

The men set a watch and were rewarded by seeing Brown stealthily creep up to the bodies and move them to another part of the hold. He was placed in irons, taken back to Boston, and tried for murder. The defence was insanity, but the jury brought a verdict of guilty and Brown was sentenced to be hanged. A few days before the day set for the execution President Johnson interfered and ordered him removed to the Government Insane Asylum at Washington.

Before the transfer was effected Brown killed one of his keepers with a chair, and when discovered he was lapping his victim's blood. He was sent to Washington and again back to the Bay State Penitentiary for fifteen years. He never saw the light of day, being confined in a dungeon and alone.

When the Government made arrangements for the transfer of its criminals to Columbus, Massachusetts insisted that Brown be taken along. On arriving at Columbus he stabbed a guard with a fork. He will be removed to Washington.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Sixty Thousand Veterans Expected at the Opening in Washington.

It is expected that 100,000 people will visit Washington at the coming Grand Army encampment, 60,000 of whom will be veterans. The encampment opens September 19th, and Chairman Edson says there is no lack of money to provide for the entertainment of the big crowd. A number of buildings are being put up to be used as sleeping barracks, two of which will provide for 30,000 men. The feeding of such a large number of people is no slight task, but the arrangements which have been made promise well. The railroads are making great preparations, and expect to be taxed to their utmost capacity. The parade on the last day of the meeting will be a monster one.

A FRIGHTFUL FATE.

Five Children Burned to Death in a Georgia Town.

Nathan Ellis and his wife, with his sister, Silver Baker, went to church at Griffin, Ga., a few nights ago, leaving two children of a dead sister of Ellis and three of the Baker woman's children locked up in the building. The house was discovered on fire about nine o'clock, and the flames had gained such headway that it was impossible to rescue the children, although their cries for help were heard. All five perished.

LATER NEWS.

FRANK CARVER and William Smith, aged fifteen and seventeen years respectively, were instantly killed at Auburn, N. Y., by an electric car.

CARS were moved on all of the tied-up roads at Buffalo, without serious interruption.

MRS. WILLIAM LAWRENCE and her daughter Ada were killed by a train which struck their carriage at Pomona, Kansas.

FOUR masked men "held up" a train near Augusta, Kansas, and robbed the express car. Before night all four outlaws were captured. They proved to be farmers.

MANY deaths from sunstroke have been caused by the intense heat in Europe.

SEVERAL persons were killed and a large number wounded by troops during the suppression of a labor riot at Ekaterinoslov, Russia.

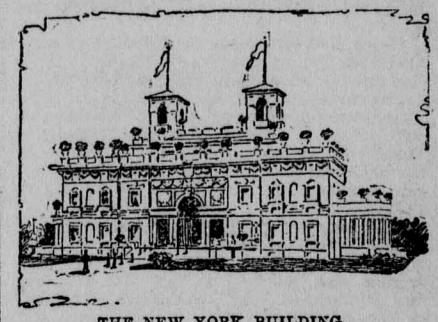
FIVE persons were killed and eighteen badly injured in a railway accident near Beziers, France.

AN insane man stopped Queen Victoria's carriage while she was driving near Osborne House, Isle of Wight, and threatened to kill her. He was arrested.

NEW YORK AT THE FAIR.

The Handsome Building Now Being Erected at Chicago.

The New York State Building at the World's Columbian Exposition is now in course of construction in Jackson Park, Chicago, according to the plans of Messrs.



THE NEW YORK BUILDING.

McKim, Meade & White, architects, New York City. The building covers an area of 14,538 feet, exclusive of terrace and porticos, which cover an additional area of 3776 feet. Apex of tower roofs, ninety-six feet.

The building is in the style of Italian Renaissance, a villa in character, rectangular in form, approached on the south by a flight of fourteen steps, forty-six feet wide, giving access to a grand terrace fifteen by eighty feet, from which the loggia or open vestibule, forty-six feet by seventeen feet six inches, is reached. In the selection of the style of the building the architects and the Board of State Managers were guided by several conditions of climate and surroundings, and after careful reflection, believing that in the school of the Italian Renaissance the best opportunities exist for a successful comparison with the larger buildings of the Exposition, they decided to adopt it in the design.

Partaking of the domestic as well as the palatial, this building will form, not only a headquarters for the State of New York, but a house for the comfortable reception and entertainment of visitors from all over the world.

A NEW TURF QUEEN.

Nancy Hanks Trots a Mile at Chicago in 2:07¼.

Maud S. is no longer queen of the trotting turf. The proud position which the daughter of Harold has held so long has been wrested from her, and Nancy Hanks reigns

NANCY HANKS.

in her stead. At Washington Park, Chicago, in the presence of 10,000 spectators, Budd Doble drove his beautiful mare to beat her record of 2:09. She not only beat her own record, but lowered the world's trotting record from 2:08¾, made by Robert Bonner's Sunol, and 2:08¾, the time of Maud S., to 2:07¼.

INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

The State Department Asks Nicaragua to Pay $25,000.

The Government of Nicaragua, Central America, has been asked by Secretary of State Foster to pay $25,000 indemnity for ill-treatment of Dr. Myer, an American citizen. Dr. Myer went to Nicaragua four months ago to make explorations. A report was circulated that he was a conspirator, and one night he was told to choose between death and leaving the country. He choose the latter. He was not allowed to depart in his own way, but was arrested and sent to the coast in a car with seven Nicaraguan political exiles.

While the Doctor was in Nicaragua all his letters were opened by the Government. They included one from United States Minister Shannon under the United States seal.

TRAIN ROBBERS REPULSED.

One of the Two Masked Thieves Wounded by a Passenger.

As a Denver and Cheyenne passenger train on the Union Pacific stopped at the coal chutes at La Salle, Col., two masked men entered one of the cars and, at the muzzle of loaded revolvers, ordered the passengers to hold up their hands. The order was obeyed, and the fellows were on the point of collecting money from the passengers when one of the latter opened fire from a revolver on the the thieves. The latter returned the fire, but one of them being hit they both jumped from the car and fled.

RIOTING IN BUFFALO.

Serious Results of a Switchmen's Strike.

Railroad Property Burned and Troops Ordered Out.

A strike of switchmen on the Erie and Lehigh Valley Railroads at Buffalo, N. Y., has turned out to be a serious matter. There had been more or less trouble between the strikers and their sympathizers and the men who were doing the strikers' work, and a few desultory assaults occurred. Things began to put on a more serious aspect at two o'clock in the morning when a series of incendiary fires broke out simultaneously in the Lehigh Valley yards. Eighteen or twenty freight cars filled with wool, cotton, hay and various other merchandise, two passenger coaches and two watchmen's houses were burned. The fires occurred at places where the firemen could not successfully stay the flames, on account of an absence of water, besides the difficulty of access to the fires.

The fire first discovered was in what is known as the east-bound yards. Here the watchman saw flames burst from the little office building, and ran to give the alarm. This spot is fully a half mile from the west yards.

He had not gone half the distance when he turned around and saw that the flames had burst out among the 500 or more cars. In the meantime Yardmaster Mead, at the west end of the yards, had discovered flames in the two passenger coaches which were used to carry workmen up and down the road, and an alarm had been turned in from William and Dingens streets. The firemen were delayed, owing to the bad condition of Dingens street, and when they got on the tracks the two cars and the little building had been destroyed.

Other fires broke out in different places, and more freight cars were destroyed. The damage by fire was estimated at $100,000.

The cars destroyed were in the midst of a great number of other cars. The firemen uncoupled a number of cars and removed them from danger. A dozen or so cars were thrown from the Lehigh tracks, and a similar number from the Erie, by misplaced switches.

Passengers on the Erie and Lehigh Valley trains that were ditched stated that strikers went through the coaches, detached the engine and broke the air connections. H. Dickerman, a commercial traveler, who was on board one of the trains, said no violence was attempted with any of the passengers. He continued: "Three strikers boarded our train. They were all apparently sober and met with no resistance. They politely informed the passengers that the train would go no further. The spokesman was a tall fellow, light complexion and with sandy hair. He simply stated that he was a striker; had a wife and family to maintain, and the road would not do the square thing by the men."

There was little disorder through the following day, but several freight cars were burning in the Erie and Lehigh yards, and it is estimated that more than 100 were burned between midnight and daylight. Some of these contained Brussels carpets and other costly goods. While the flames burned the strikers jeered at the firemen, and in some cases interfered with them. In the afternoon Sheriff Beck went out to the scene of disorder with a posse of forty-two men, each armed with new ash clubs and shining handcuffs. The men had been on the grounds only a short time when they were met by thirty or forty strikers and asked to disarm. The deputies promptly surrendered their clubs, which the strikers considerately gathered up and piled into Sheriff Beck's buggy. The Sheriff drove back to town and at once asked General Peter Doyle to call out the militia.

General Doyle ordered out both regiments of the National Guard. They were ordered to wait at their headquarters under arms till a call was made for them to do active service in putting down the lawlessness at East Buffalo and beyond.

Later reports showed that the Lehigh Valley had lost seventy-two freight cars by the fires and the Erie fourteen.

At 1 A. M. the Sixty-fifth Regiment was sent to Cheektowaga to guard the Lehigh Valley and Erie yards, and half an hour later the Seventy-fourth Regiment was called out protect the Central and West Shore property.

A Conflict With the Strikers.

On the night following the foregoing events rioting broke out in the yards of the Lehigh Valley and Erie roads at Buffalo. There were three conflicts between the mob on one side and the military and police on the other from 6 o'clock, and the lawlessness spread to such a degree, both in the number of the mob and the extent of space covered, that General P. C. Doyle deemed it necessary to send for military aid to other cities. The streets in the eastern part of the city, near the Lehigh Valley and Erie roads were filled all the evening with crowds of men and boys hurrying to and from the centre of disturbance.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment and most of the Sixty-fifth moved down from the William street station to Queen street crossing when it became evident that the strikers were massing there. All the afternoon there were indications of the trouble that was brewing. The strikers gathered near the soldiers and jeered and howled at them.

Once or twice an exasperated soldier would strike out at his tormentors or threaten them with his bayonet, and a number of fights were stopped by the interference of the police or the National Guard officers.

Finally, at 8 o'clock Captain Kilroy, of the police, with half a dozen men, ordered the crowd back. They refused to move and threatened to sweep the police from their path if interfered with. The Captain ordered clubs drawn, and by means of their potent persuasion the mob was driven back from the bridge. On William street it made a stand and was charged by Sergeant Lambrecht with fifteen policemen. Clubs were used freely, and finally the strikers and their sympathizers broke and fled.

But, although broken up for the time, the strikers and their friends soon drifted back to their place under the bridge. This time they meant business. It was now half past 9, and the deep shadow from the trestle concealed the strikers, while a bright bonfire burning near General Doyle's headquarters threw a strong light over the forms of the soldiers lying on the grass.

Suddenly a large rock thrown by some one in the shadow fell near a man belonging to Company G of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, commanded by Captain Damer. This company was nearest the strikers. A storm of smaller stones and dirt followed, and the mob set up a yell.

The soldiers sprang to their feet. Captain Damer gave the order to fall in. Still the mob continued yelling and throwing missiles. A drummer beat the long roll. Excited by the sound and exasperated by the attacks of the strikers, Company M's men started forward, when the door of the house where General Doyle had his headquarters was thrown open, and Captain of Police Kilroy, who had been conferring with the General, ran out at full speed. Calling to his men to follow him, he rushed among the yelling mob and the now thoroughly exasperated soldiers.

"Keep back, boys, keep back!" he shouted to the soldiers. "We can manage this ourselves. For God's sake, don't shed the first blood! Keep back."

The soldiers paused for a moment, and at that moment twenty policemen had followed Captain Gilroy into the open space between the mob and the soldiers. The Captain drew his club. "Clubs out, and charge!" he shouted, and the twenty policemen, with sticks drawn, fell upon the strikers.

The latter retreated step by step until they got to William street, where they stopped and fought viciously. How it would have ended is doubtful, but at that moment a detachment of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, with bayonets fixed, came down William street at double quick and attacked the mob on the left flank.

They stabbed for the legs of their opponents, and in a very few seconds the mob was in rapid retreat, many of them bleeding from bayonet wounds, but none of them seriously injured. They were followed by the police, who used their clubs vigorously, driving them half a mile down William street on a run. Guards were then established and no one permitted to go near the tracks who could not give a satisfactory account of himself.

Governor Flower at Albany.

An Albany dispatch stated that Governor Flower arrived there at 1:30 A. M. He was met at the station by Adjutant General Porter. The Governor said he had not been summoned to Albany by any recent communication, but thought he ought to be there. General Porter told him he had just received word from General Doyle that he had ordered out the whole of his brigade on the requisition of the Sheriff. The Governor replied:

"Well, the Sheriff has had all the troops he has asked for thus far, and he can have more. If he needs more troops he must have them. We must stop this. It must stop!"

In all about 1200 additional soldiers of the Fourth Brigade were ordered out. When they reached Buffalo the troops called out formed a grand total of nearly 1800 men.

The Central Switchmen Strike.

At 1:15 o'clock A. M. word was received that the freight switchmen of the New York Central Railroad at Buffalo had gone out. A detachment of police was at once ordered to the Central freight yards.

It was estimated that the Central strikers numbered 300 switchmen. The strike of the Central switchmen tied up all the trains and locomotives.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg switchmen also struck.

More Troops Ordered Out.

A midnight conference at Buffalo between Brigadier-General Doyle, Mayor Bishop, Sheriff Beck, Superintendent of Police Morgenstern, H. Walter Webb, Daniel H. McMillan, W. S. Bissell and E. C. Sprague on behalf of the railroads and several citizens resulted in agreeing to send the following telegram to the Governor:

To the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y.:

We have become satisfied that the situation here in Buffalo under the pending strike has become so serious that we ask that the National Guard of the State be called out to protect the lives and property of citizens of this city and county.

AUGUST BECK, Sheriff.
CHARLES F. BISHOP, Mayor.

At 1 A. M. Adjutant-General Porter telephoned from Albany that the Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiments of New York City, the Tenth Battalion of Albany and six separate companies would leave for Buffalo in the morning, and that the remainder of the Guard would start as speedily as possible.

Sixth Day of the Strike.

On the sixth day the officers of the railroads involved in the switchmen's strike at Buffalo claimed victory. Trains were moving from the great yards at East Buffalo, with a soldier on the platforms of each car.

By daylight fully four thousand more soldiers were in camp, and by evening one-half as many more, bringing the total number of militia up to over eight thousand. The regiments which arrived at Buffalo during the day included six from New York City and two from Brooklyn.

Charles O'Hara, of Oswego, a private of the Forty-eighth Separate Company, while on duty in the Central yards, East Buffalo, during the morning was struck by an engine and instantly killed. This made the second militiaman who lost his life by accident during the strike.

The Central, Lehigh Valley, and Erie tracks for five miles from the stations were closely guarded by the military. Soldiers with fixed bayonets patroled up and down the tracks in small detachments, stood on guard by the switches, or were carried up and down the tracks on open cars provided with benches. Strict orders to stop all persons not having business along the tracks were given out to the sentries, and were rapidly carried out.

No sooner did a civilian leave the road to go up or down the tracks than he found a bayonet presented at his breast and heard the challenge: "Who goes there?" If he gave a satisfactory reply he was passed by the corporal of the guard, otherwise he was peremptorily turned back. After 10 o'clock at night no person was allowed through the lines except at certain places near the headquarters at William street.

The two companies of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, under the command of Major Hardy, were on guard at the Lehigh Valley coal trestle, four miles out from the city limits, and were keeping a picket line about the trestle continuously, the men working in relief, two hours on and four hours off duty.

Two strikers were arrested during the morning for breaking a train on the Central tracks near the bridge. The train was just pulling out, when it broke in two near the engine. Two men were seen to jump from the train where it broke and run for the grass. They were caught and arrested by policemen who were near by. On the Lehigh tracks two men were arrested for threatening the working switchmen. They told the "scabs," as they called the non-union men, that they would be killed unless they stopped work. When arrested the men said that they had come from Philadelphia to work as switchmen, but had decided not to on looking over the situation. They were locked up.

The Seventh Day.

The first shot since the beginning of the strike was fired at eight o'clock P. M. of the seventh day. The peacefulness that had been a characteristic of the day was broken by another riotous demonstration out at the Erie yards. Two men entered the trestle overlooking the yard near Baily avenue, East Buffalo, and began pelting a crew of yardmen who were engaged in making up a train.

None of the railroad men were hit, but they gave the alarm to a guard of soldiers, who ran toward the trestle on double time. They were met with a volley of stones and promptly returned it with a volley of bullets.

The men on the trestle ran and two more volleys were fired after them, but the bullets whistled wide of the mark and the stone throwers disappeared in the darkness. The shots alarmed the pickets all along the line, however, and in a few minutes a company of soldiers were in hot pursuit.

A member of the Twenty-second Regiment of New York City was seriously stabbed. The soldier was assaulted by three men on Tifft Farm, where the regiment was stationed. He received three serious cuts in the left arm, the wounds being deep. The soldier was sent into Buffalo and taken to New York.

Grand Master Switchmen Sweeney, leader of the strikers, stated, in an interview, that in all 475 men were out on strike, divided among the roads as follows: New York, Lake Erie and Western, 88; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 62; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 47; New York Central and Hudson River, 128; West Shore, 41; Lehigh Valley, 84; Buffalo Creek, 22; Buffalo Creek (non-union men), 3.

During the day two of the strikers were arrested for assaulting men at work on the railroads and locked up. The Chief of Police also ordered the arrest of all persons making any disturbance, and, as a result of the order, more than 300 persons were taken to the police stations of Buffalo in patrol wagons during the evening.

It was claimed by the railroad officials that as far as the switchmen were concerned, the strike was at an end, as during the day freight trains were moved with almost accustomed regularity.

Master Workman Sweeney in the evening addressed to officials of tied-up roads a formal letter reciting the history of the demands of the switchmen for ten hours' work at previous rates, for overtime and for the right of appeal of discharged or suspended switchmen to higher authority. He then proposed arbitration of the differences between the roads and the men by three persons, one each to be chosen by either side and the third by these two.

The Lake Shore's response to Mr. Sweeney's letter contradicted many of his statements with regard to the company's action towards its men, and closed without a definite statement as to what course will be taken by the company.

COUNTING THE CHURCHES.

Census Figures Depicting the Country's Religious Growth.

Statistics of the churches of the United States, as gathered for the eleventh census, show that there are in this country nearly 150 different sects or denominations. Roughly stated there are in five sects 13,496,522 communicants, as follows:

Denominations.	No. Communicants.
Congregational	512,771
Lutheran	1,199,514
Methodist	4,255,877
Presbyterian	1,273,315
Roman Catholic	6,250,045
Total	13,496,522

The communicants of the Baptist and Episcopal, with those of other denominations, will bring the aggregate up to about 20,000,000.

The number of churches showing the growth of forty years is stated thus:

Denominations.	1850.	1890.
Congregational	1,706	4,736
Lutheran	1,221	6,559
Methodist	13,338	44,244
Presbyterian	4,836	12,463
Roman Catholic	1,227	8,766
Baptist	9,360	39,412
Episcopal	1,461	5,695
All others	5,007	20,471
Totals	38,183	142,256

Total value of church property, as ascertained by census authorities, is $681,221,373, as against $87,446,371 in 1850.

The colored churches of all denominations show a total membership of 2,379,100, and own church property valued at $13,403,000.

In the new Maine town of Rumford Falls, where not even a log hut stood a year ago, a $10,000 residence is building, and 700 men are at work upon mills and other structures.

On the Veranda.

How pleasant, but how dangerous, unless Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure is at hand. This great remedy is the only specific known that is an *absolute preventive as well as cure* of Croup, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, Bronchitis and Consumption. Sold by prominent druggists. 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

A blonde is said to have about ten years the advantage of a brunette.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

THE evils of malarial disorders, fever, weakness, lassitude and debility and prostration are avoided by taking Beecham's Pills.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Wm. A. Lehr.

King

Of Medicines is what I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla. **For 6 years** I was confined to my bed with **white swellings** and **scrofula sores.** To **my great joy,** when I began with **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA** the sores soon decreased. I kept taking it for a year, when I was so well that I went to work, and since then have not lost one day on account of sickness. I am always well and have a good appetite." WM. A. LEHR, No. 9 Railroad Street, Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

NYNU—34

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have It in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves all Summer Complaints. Bruises like magic. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts.; small; 6 bottles Express paid, $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

"August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured—now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va. ④

NYNU—34

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. **SWAMP-ROOT** cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. **GET THE GENUINE.** FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

ALTERNATE Building Lots free for 60 days only. N. BARNEGAT LAND CO., 233 Broadway, New York.

Pimples AND Blotches

ARE EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. Is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I contracted a severe case of blood poison that unfitted me for business for four years. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me. J. C. JONES, City Marshal, Fulton, Arkansas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

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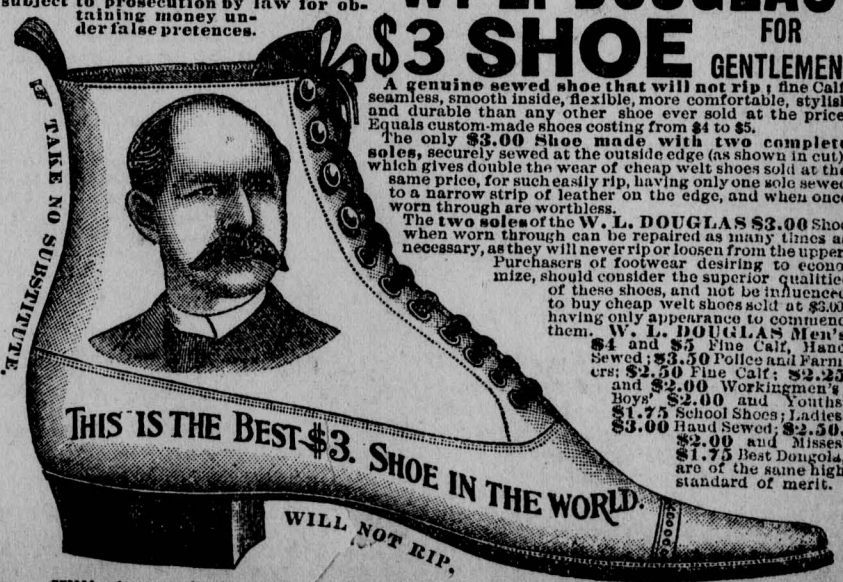

A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip; fine Calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

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Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Mount Union.

The hot weather is still upon us.

Mrs. Annie Glover, of Chartiers, was in town during camp.

Miss Minnie Taylor, of Huntingdon, visited in town last week.

Luther R. Spangler, of Williamsport, Md., visited his son, William Spangler, in this place, a few days last week.

J. Lowrey Johnston, of Baltimore, is visiting in town after an absence of several months.

Jos. Mann and wife, of Steelton, Pa., were visitors in town last week, the guests of Mrs. Mann's mother, Mrs. Ann Bice.

Thomas Huling, of this place, who is a fireman on the P. R. R., came home on Thursday last suffering from a badly sprained wrist.

The new whistle at the chair factory reminds us that that industry is again in operation and that chairs will be turned out as heretofore in a very short time.

A medicine show arrived in town on Friday last and is amusing our people at the rate of a nickel a piece nightly at the east end of town on the E. B. T. R. R. Co.'s ground.

A. S. Welch, of this place, is the leading dealer in agricultural implements in this county, having received since the first day of January last, 42 car loads of goods at this place. These cars, if all together, would make a train load of no small proportions. It is sometimes stated that Mount Union is behind time—a slow town—but if one dealer alone can receive and dispose of a train load of agricultural and building materials in six or twelve months, we think it a pretty good indication that we want to continue to be slow or get slower.

Some small boys were playing with matches in the old warehouse on Water street, opposite the Central Bank, on Wednesday last when smoke was seen issuing from the windows at a pretty rapid rate. Geo. Albert, who lives nearly opposite in the same building with the bank, saw flames rising and immediately gave the alarm. Those who were in the vicinity responded and in a few minutes the flames were put out. Small boys and matches should not be companions.

Chas. R. Galbraith, of this place, who is employed on the P. R. R. as brakeman, was struck by a passenger train at Coal Siding on Friday morning last, and was severely injured. He was brought to his home in this place on Columbia express, where he is now lying, not much improved. He was in the act of alighting from his train when a fast express came east or on one of the south tracks and struck him. No bones are broken but he was hurled under his own train, and found there by the train men.

Calvin.

B. F. Glasgow has just completed a 30-foot well and has 16 feet of water.

Oliver M. Wright is the owner of a very profitable ewe. On last ground hog day, the 2d of February, she gave birth to a lamb which he sold to the butcher in June, weighing 80 pounds. On July 26th the same ewe gave birth to another fine lamb, and yet Mr. Wright intends improving his stock of sheep.

J. O. Smith has purchased the old mansion Saylor farm. Consideration, $2200.

Peter Bowman has harvested the largest hay crop in our valley—about 75 tons.

Farmers are having their wheat crop threshed. The yield is not very satisfactory. In some instances two and one-half and three dozen sheaves are required to make a bushel.

Dr. Geo. M. Glasgow, of Glenn Campbell, Pa., is visiting his parents and Miss Griffith, of Broad Top City, is visiting the family of S. H. Pheasant.

The Mission Band at this place has been christened and will be known as

A. L. Smith is visiting his children in the Mountain city.

Mrs. C. M. Glasgow, of Altoona, is hereaways.

Mrs. John G. Coder, of Harrisburg, is stopping with her brother-in-law's family, John Bowman, during camp-meeting.

Rev. Gillam, of Centreville, Bedford county, is the welcome guest of J. C. Wright's family.

Miss Maud O. Wright visited her brother Oliver over Sunday.

E. M. Wright has erected a new porch to his residence on Main street.

It is whispered around that Calvin is to have a new store.

Rev. E. Shoemaker preached a very commendable sermon on Sunday in the M. E. church. "Subject, "A Doubting Thomas."

"The Virginia Adams Mission Band of Calvin. Meetings the last Sunday night in each month.

The ice cream social given by B. F. Mierley and Miss Cora Querry on Saturday evening to their Sunday school classes, composed of 25 or 30 young ladies and gentlemen (the elite of the town), was very much enjoyed, as all express themselves as having had a good time.

Mrs. J. B. Gosnell and Miss Nora Hoffman were visitors at the parental home of Mrs. G. over Sunday.

Scott Corbin and wife killed 72 snakes one day last week.

Cass township's supervisor is putting the road leading to the camp ground in good order.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wood, of Mapleton, are enjoying the hospitality of Mrs. E. Curfman's family.

The buggy agents have been canvassing our vicinity, and as a result have sold quite a number to those who needed the vehicles.

Mrs. Jane Shenefelt, late of Winfield, Kansas, who came east to visit her parents, and whose illness has been noted in the ITEM, is much improved at this time.

Trough Creek.

Thompson Smith informs me that the grasshoppers are eating up his corn. Some stalks being stripped of every blade.

If our supervisor would have the loose stones thrown out of the mountain roads it would improve them wonderfully.

We never believed in mixing politics or taking any account of them in township affairs. It has been claimed for several years that there was something wrong in the management of school matters in Unien township. Last year we had two democrats on the board of directors and this year we have three, and it now turns out that there is over $200 in the treasury; if this is due to the democrats we say give us more of it. There were democrats on the board before but no surplus.

"Uncle Nickey" Miller passed through the valley last week. His trips are not as frequent as they used to be. He ran the first hack from Cassville to Mill Creek. This was in 1852 when the Cassville seminary was in its infancy.

David Simpson, wife and daughter, of Mill Creek, visited friends in the valley the past week.

J. W. Wright and son, Roscoe, of Lonestar, and W. C. Hudson, of Aughwick Mills, visited their uncle, E. Chilcott, on Sunday.

Miss Mamie Mierley, of Shaver's Creek, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. T. Chilcott.

The Pine Grove club played with the Newburg club at Cassville last Saturday. Our boys scored 27 to Newburg's 7.

Elder Durain, of Southampton, will preach at Pine Grove next Wednesday night and at the Baptist church on Thursday at 10 A. M.

Barton Greenland has purchased a new United States organ. If there is anything in name it ought to be a good one and we may expect some national music after a while.

I read in the *Semi-weekly* that some one threatens to use the shot gun on tresspassers, and a caution to resort to the law to be on the safe side. Well this is a debatable question. Tresspassers like other violators of the law, usually have accomplices and if brought into court the prosecutor stands a good chance of coming out with the costs on his back.

Saltillo.

Among recent visitors to Saltillo we noticed Mrs. Emily Bucher and child, of Virginia; Miss Ellen Drake, of Philadelphia, and John Giffin.

Saltillo is blessed with good water, good health and plenty of dust at this time, but taking it all in all it is rather a pleasant place to visit either winter or summer.

James Lightner discoursed a short sermon in the tabernacle on last Sunday afternoon.

There will soon be two or three more houses added to the borough of Saltillo.

Epworth League meets next Sunday evening at 6 o'clock; and all members and friends are cordially invited to be present.

Camp-meetings and the annual meeting of a number of friends will soon take place. I have heard people say they have met old friends at camp-meeting that they had not met at any other time, and I have often found myself in the same position.

The garden vegetables of the later varieties are almost killed by the continued dry weather.

Corn will be a bountiful crop if we are favored with a couple timely rains.

Mrs. Connel, of Pittsburg, returned home last Saturday.

Mrs. James Hann is on the sick list.

Miss Anna Cornelius is recovering from her recent severe spell of sickness.

Pay your taxes now and save five per cent, or wait a month or two and have five per cent. added, and perhaps additional cost.

Mrs. Libbie Heater and daughter are visiting at Lewistown.

It is said Sherman and Newton Sollers will remove their families to Curwensville at an early date. Both gentlemen are employed at a tannery at that place. We are sorry to lose them from our midst.

Mill Creek.

Prof. Swigart and family, of Normal College, were entertained by friends on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carnes, and Miss Mary Pressler, all of Philadelphia, are spending a few weeks with H. H. Pressler.

Mrs. Mary Westbrook, of Philadelphia, is visiting friends and relatives hereabouts.

L. R. Smith, of Latta Grove, has been selected as teacher for the advanced school. From personal knowledge of the gentleman we predict a good term of school.

Mrs. Wagonseller and three children, of Altoona, were guests of acquaintances here last week.

Rev. Bucher filled the Lutheran pulpit in Rev. Anstandt's stead on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Rutherford, an aged lady of this place who has been ill for quite a while, died last Friday. Her remains were interred in Dry Valley, Mifflin county, on Saturday evening. Peace to her ashes.

How many persons there are in our town who frequent the railroad depot to "see the train." Anywhere from twenty-five to fifty persons can be seen almost every evening waiting from hal ahour to an hour or more for the coming of the train. And when it comes, then what? Possibly an empty egg crate or two are unloaded and perhaps a passenger, whose face is about as familiar as that of Moses, alights,—then the crowd goes away apparently satisfied with the loss of time. Do you—do this? If so you are in a row of tough stumps. Don't do so anymore. It is indicative of a vulgar curiosity and empty head.

David Simpson now sleeps under a new roof.

—Mrs. Evans has just received a lot of new dry goods and notions, all of which can be bought at bargains for cash.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

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Soldiers Disabled Since the War Are Entitled

Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted,

Address, **James Tanner,**
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Beginning with May 20th,

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Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Slky & Walking Cultivators
135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promplty answered. Telephone connection.

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Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

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J. WM. KING,
Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Aug. 24, 1892

LOCAL NOTES.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—H. S. Smith, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday among his friends in Mapleton.

—Mapleton will be represented at the September term of court by one juryman.

—The Juniata Valley Editorial Association will recreate at Cape May next week.

—A common cold should not be neglected. Downs' Elixir will cure it For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Owing to a death in the home of the editor this issue of the ITEM is necessarily delayed for a few hours.

—Mrs. Dr. W. A. Hinchman, of Alleghèny county, who was visiting her father at Cassville, returned home on Monday.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is very healing and soothing, and does wonders when applied to old sores. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—W. H. Mounts and Nelson D. Boring drove down to Long Hollow last Sunday and spent the day with A. W. Brenneman's family.

—Mrs. Ready and her daughter, Mrs. Howard, and two children, of Tarentum, visited at the residence of P. M. Hooper last week.

—One active, energetic man in a community is worth a thousand fossils. So says the Altoona *Tribune* and we think the community will agree with it.

—A minister of the Dunkard church whose name we have not learned will conduct services in the U. B. church next Sunday evening at 4.20 o'clock.

—Three cans of any of the following articles for 25 cents at B. O'Connor & Son's: pumpkin, beans, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, and apples.

—The State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America is in session at Shamokin. Washington Camp, No. 59, of this place, is represented by L. M Speer.

—Dr. G. W. Thompson and wife, of Mount Union, and his son, J. Harry Thompson, wife and child, of Kansas, spent last Wednesday with E. Robley's family.

—W. Scott Corbin, of Trough Creek valley, deserves the medal for snake despatching. Last Tuesday he killed at his barn a large blowing viper and 85 small ones.

—Mrs. Benjamin Bare, of Cromwell township, alleged to have been the oldest person in the county, died at 9 o'clock Sunday evening. She was in her 97th year.

—The corpse of the South Penn railroad is again being rususcitated. The Cumberland Valley railroad is this time accused of trying to put life into the concern. We hope they may succeed.

—Charles B. Stevns, the McConnellsburg clothier, will be in Mapleton *Wed*nesday, September 7th, to take orders and measurements for fall and winter suits. Mr. Stevens' work needs no recommendation.

—John M. White, after a two weeks' visit in Mapleton, left last Saturday for his home at New Castle, Delaware. Miss Ettie McLaughlin accompanied him and will remain a few weeks with her sister.

—The annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Huntingdon county will be held at Birmingham, September 1st and 2nd. Mrs. Anna Hammer, of Philadelphia, State Vice President of *W.* C. T. U. will be present.

—Just as we go to press word reaches us that Jacob Miller, the veteran hunter of Hare's valley, died at 12.05 o'clock. He was nearing 92 years of age. We could not learn time of funeral. A more extended obituary notice will appear in these columns next week.

—George H. Henderson, of Philadelphia, the most extensive uniform manufacturer in the United States, was a visitor to Mapleton on Monday. He favored the ITEM office with a brief call. Mr. Henderson was on his way home from Cassville, where he was visiting his father.

—The motto of the proprietors of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters is, "the greatest good to the greatest number," and so sell a large bottle of a valuable remedy for the small price of 25 cents, and warrant every bottle to give satisfaction or money refunded. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—D. E. McClain, the Saltillo hardware merchant, is having a big trade for this time of year. He keeps a large and well-assorted stock of goods on hand and sells at low prices. Anything in the hardware and furniture line can be bought of him. Get his quotations on farming implements.

—Among the numerous papers to be found in the recorder's office at Bedford is a deed for all the land now occupied by the cities of Pittsburg and Alleghe-ny, made by the chiefs of the tribes of Indians known as the Six Nations, to Garrent Pendegrass, Sr., and dated 1770. The signatures of the Indians consist of drawings of bugs of various kinds. It would puzzle the brains of a natural historian to define their species.

—The next annual reunion of the 110th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers Regimental Association will be held at Bedford on Thursday and Friday, October 20 and 21. A camp fire will be a feature of the evening of the 20th. The veterans expect a big turnout and will have a grand old time. By addressing the secretary, William Spitler, McAllisterville, Juniata county, Pa., members of the association will be furnished orders for reduced railroad rates for themselves and families. The number of orders wanted should be stated in each letter.

—The senatorial conference for this district held sessions last week at Newport and Harrisburg, but no candidate was nominated. The Huntingdon county conferrees are Dr. H. C. Chisholm, Huntingdon; Frank H. Harrison, Mt. Union, and Wesley Gregory, Neff's Mills. Those from Franklin county are John A. Seiders, Chambersburg; Alexander Stewart, Scotland, and S. C. Plank, Waynesboro. The conference was organized by the election of Dr. H. C. Chisholm, president, and S. C. Plank, secretary. W. U. Brewsr, Esq., the Franklin county candidate, is at the conference, but Mr. Lovell is in Denver, Col. The latest news from him is that he is on his way home.

—The U. S. government has made up its mind to go out of the printing business. The House of Representatives has agreed that no more printing of the names of business firms on envelopes will be done by the government. The government has no more right to go into that line of business than it has to open a grocery store in Washington to peddle out sugar, &c., to people throughout the United States at a lower rate than local merchants could furnish the same. The next thing the government should do would be to stop the brazen practice of book-binding at the government printing office. An employee of the government—and that includes Presidents, Senators, Congressmen and Janitors—all employed by the people, can have book-binding done at the government office at cost, much to the injury of individual binders. The time will come when the government will not meddle with lines of trade, or else it will control them all.—*Ex.*

—The House-Boat is "English, you know, but is rapidly becoming Americanized. House-boating is a sort of aquatic camping-out; and to pass a vacation on an American house-boat is an experience to anticipate with pleasure and remember with satisfaction. "Our Summer in a House-boat, published in Demorest's Family Magazine for September is a most delightful description of life on one of these floating summer homes, abounding with charming descriptions of scenery, and humorous incidents to which the numerous illustrations give additional zest. "How artificial ice is made" is especially apropos when the mercury is striving to make a record, and to know that Jack Frost is not the only dependence for a supply of ice makes one feel several degrees cooler on a hot day. This also is fully illustrated. "Society leaders of Ohio" gives charming pictures and crisp biographical sketches of representative women of Ohio; "The Mushroom Family Connections" embodies many curious and interesting points about peculiar fungi, and the illustrations are especially fine; the second part of "How to sing without a master" is excellent; "Hands up!" and "The land of the free and equal," both illustrated, are stories that all will enjoy: and "Jim's Picture" is a pathetic tale that will appeal to ev ery one. The departments—"Our girls," "Home art and home comfort," "Household," "What women are doing," "World Progress," "Chat," and "Mirror of fashions"—all abound with good things; and in addition to over 200 black-and-white illustrations there is a lovely water-color, "The Little Mother." The September number is a generous twenty cents' worth; and the subscription price is ouly $2 a year. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York City.

Albert White.

Albert White, whose illness has frequently been noted in these columns, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. I. N. Swope, in this place, Tuesday morning at 9.45 o'clock. His illness dates from April 26th of this year. La grippe and malaria was his affliction which resulted in congestion of the lungs and enlargement of the liver. He was in his 42nd year.

Mr. *White* was a son of the late Capt. Elijah *White* and was born at Alexandria, this county. In August 1872 he was married to Miss Alice Lowe, to which union ten children—five boys and girls—were born. One son and two daughters preceded him to the tomb. The eldest daughter is married to F. D. Heeter and resides in Mapleton. Last spring Mr. *White* moved from Mapleton to Logan, Mifflin county. There he was taken sick and on the 2nd of July was sufficiently recovered to come to Mapleton. Instead of gaining strength he grew weaker, his sickness terminating as above stated.

In February 1890 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he retained his membership. He was prepared for a better home. He bore his long-continued sufferings patiently.

The remains will be interred in Mountain View cemetery to-morrow at nine o'clock, services being held at the M. E. church.

W. C. No. 662, P. O. S. of A. Instituted.

Washington Camp, No. 662, of the Patriotic Order Sons of America was given a legal existence last Wednesday evening. It is located at Latta Grove, this county and was organized by W. H. Dell, of Camp 59, of this place.

The institution was in charge of State Master of Forms I. N. Swope and that officer was assisted by the following members of the order: District President W. A. Crotsley, Joseph Dell and J. C. Pheasant of Camp 350, Calvin; L. E. Edwards, of Camp 321, Huntingdon; W. H. Dell, John M. Miller, E. E. Bell and B. F. White, of Camp 59, Mapleton.

After the applicants were obligated and properly instructed the following officers for the current term were duly installed:

Past President, J. Frank Pheasant; President, Ephraim Dell; Vice President, John M. Querry; Master of Forms, Miles Querry; Conductor, Luden E. Dell; Recording Secretary, Coleman Crotsley; Assistant Secretary, H. A. Monihen; Financial Secretary, G. W. Stever; Treasurer, Michael Stever; Inspector, Alva Stever; Guard, Jesse O. Apgar; Right Sentinel, Miles Monihen; Left Sentinel. J. M. Irvin; Chaplain J. Frank Wright; Trustees, J. Frank Wright, J. M. Cain and M. F. Chilcote.

The new Camp starts under very favorable circumstances and contains excellent material. There is no reason why it should not become one of the best in the county. This is the fifteenth Camp in this county.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

—It is against the law to shoot robins at any time.

People's Party Convention.

The following report of the People's Party Convention we take from the *News* of Aug. 22:

"In pursuance to a call of about two dozen persons claiming allegiance to the People's Party met in the arbitration room in the court house on Saturday afternoon. J. G. Corbin, of Brady township, was elected chairman and John Wimer secretary.

Remarks on the principles of the People's Party were made by President Corbin, 'Squire Henry Wilson, of Oneida township, Daniel Brode, of Carbon township, J. A. Hetrick, of Entriken, and others.

On motion of D. H. Fisher, of Lincoln township, one of the prime movers in the cause, the convention proceeded to nominate a county ticket.

The platform of the People's Party, adopted at Omaha, was called for but no one had a copy in his possession. It was adopted.

The following ticket was placed in nomination:

For Congress, J. T. Ailman, of Thompsontown, Juniata county.

For State Senate, J. G. Corbin, of Brady township. Mr. Corbin at first declined, saying he wns under obligations to Mr. Lovell, the Republican candidate, but the convention insisted upon his acceptance of the nomination and he yielded.

For Sheriff, D. H. Fisher, of Lincoln township.

For Assembly, E. H. White, of Puttstown, and Henry Graffius, of Petersburg.

For Director of the Poor, H. H. Summers, of Lincoln township.

For County Surveyor, Henry Wilson, of Oneida township.

On motion of Mr. Hetrick the following committee was appointed to confer with candidates and publishers of the newspapers of the county in regard to the dissemination of literature: W. Scott Hamilton, Coalmont; Elisha Green Oneida township; John Wimer Huntingdon; Thomas Mulvahill and James *Wi*lliams, Robertsdale; Abram Brode, Tod township; wm. Reed, Marklesburg.

On motion the committee was given power to select one or more committeemen in each township to collect funds and distribute literature.

The committee on literature was directed to confer with conferrees for Congress and Senate in other counties.

Adjourned.

Cassville.

Your correspondent in company with Misses Hattie and Mary Heaton, spent a few days most pleasantly in Smith valley. Crossing the mountain we came to the hospitable home of Caleb Wright, where we had a delightful visit. Coming down the valley the country is beautiful on either side, the high mountains standing like sentinels, looking down on the fields of waving, rustling corn. We were royally entertained at the home of K. W. Mierley. Here we saw the ITEM, *Farmers' Friend* and other papers. We then drove to Frank Wright's, whose stately home is "beautiful for situation." We attended service at Bowmans on Sabbath and assisted at the meeting of the Mission Band in the afternoon, which was very interesting. New members were gained. Mrs. Mierley and Mrs. Luden Dell were elected delegates to the district convention. The same afternoon we paid a short visit to mother Wright, one of the oldest and most respected persons in the valley. She is almost eighty years of age.

Coming to Cassville in the evening, we heard Rev. Gladden preach most grandly from "Acquaint yourself with God."

The reopening of the U. P. church was most successful. The whole indebtedness was raised. The edifice looked like new, stained windows, new paper, paint, carpet and furniture, all being in the best of taste, and the town is now proud of her three beautiful churches. Come and see them.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Large size 50c. and $1.00 Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

It is Entirely Too Hot

to go into details concerning the goods that we have in stock, but we would say that we are still headquarters for all kinds of goods in their season.

Now is the Tme

that you want light Satteens, Challies, Lawns, Etc., for dress goods, a good Fan to keep you cool, and such eatables as Rice, Tapioca, Oatflake, Etc. You can get them right here.

You Can Get

more substantial articles, in fact anything you want. If we haven't got what you want we can get it for you on short notice. Thanking you for your patronage, I am,

Yours to Please,

A. B. Gillam.

I am Getting Roady for a

CLEARING-UP SALE.

	Which will begin August 3d.
Summer Goods.	If you want Bargains in Summer Goods call in first, and of course you will get the pick.
Ginghams, Challies.	Drees Ginghrms and Challies from five cents up.
Oxford Ties, Slippers.	Oxford Ties can be worn for two months yet, and so it is with Slippers, but I have decided to close them out at 20 per cent. reduction.
Boys' Clothing.	We have lately received a large invoice in Boys' Clothing, which we will sell at astonishingly low prices. Suits as low as $1.25.
Etc., Etc.	Quite a lot of things when we come to cleaning up, which we will sell at a bargain.
	All Summer Goods MUST GO.

T. M. Logan.

GOOSE FARMING.

Raising Geese Has Become A Popular Fad in Washington.

One Man's Odd Experience in the Goose-Raising Business.

One thousand geese, according to the law of progeny in the goose family, will rear six goslings a year. At the end of the first year the goose farmer will find himself the lucky owner of 7000 geese; the second year the number will be increased to 42,000 in the same ratio. At the end of the third year he will have 252,000 geese; at the end of the fourth year his flock will have increased to 1,512,000; at the end of the fifth year the lucky man will be the owner in fee simple of 9,072,000; on New Year's Day of the sixth year there will be 54,432,000 geese strutting boldly around the premises. And at the close of the decade he will find himself in possession of a sufficient number of geese to save Rome over and over again. Then, geese can be picked twice a year. A pound of "down" sells for $1, and a pound of coarse feathers at 65 cents. Each goose is warranted to yield a half pound of each annually, netting thereby to its owner in round figures the sum of $1. It would take but a short time to reach the wealth of Crœsus with a prosperous goose ranch at one's back.

Goose farming is now the popular fad in Washington. Men are awakening from their slumbers to realize that herding geese may be more profitable than selling liquor to Indians in some back county, staking out mining claims or raising No. 1 wheat. The only wonder is that men have been so long discovering the untold wealth of "down" and goslings. This, the latest of Washington's industries, bids fair to eclipse all efforts heretofore tried of amassing a fortune in a few years from a quarter section of land.

Among the first to take advantage of the new discovery was honest Ebenezer Parker of that section. Ebenezer had listened to the arguments of lawyers and the decisions of courts all spring, for he had been a worthy juryman in the Superior Court panel, but at last he has left the jury box behind him and has betaken himself to the green fields of Northern Oregon to equip and maintain a goose ranch, preparatory to establishing another on his Washington ranch.

According to the story of the expert whose mellow talk caught Farmer Parker, there's barrels of money in keeping a goose ranch. Before a man makes the venture, however, a capital of $1000 is necessary. This being secured, the intending goose farmer goes to Kansas or some other state where goslings are plentiful and makes his purchase of, say, 1000 geese. For these he pays $400. To save the transportation of this number of fowls to Washington, his next move would be to a harness maker to have the geese shod. The shoeing of geese is accomplished by placing miniature coverings of thin leather over the web feet of the fowl; then the geese are prepared to stand the journey on foot. The shoeing of 1000 geese will cost $100, according to the expert. This would be an outlay of $500 in all. Once on the ranch the feeding of this small army would be but a bagatelle, for geese are voracious and live on green herbs of every description.

Barney Quinn, court bailiff, has demonstrated the theories to be facts by practical experience, and had it not been for circumstances over which he had no control, Mr. Quinn would today be owner of myriads of these feathered treasures, but, as it was, they met with an accident and died, which Barney relates as follows:

"Several years ago I ventured into the goose-raising business in Colorado. I purchased 1000 geese in Kansas, had them shod, and drove them all the way to Northern Colorado. I was happy with my lot until the cold weather set in, and one by one my gooselets faded. I had lost about fifty of them when a friend suggested that I blanket them. This I did. Each goose had a little coverlet made for it which I encased it in—just as you see poodle dogs nowadays. I'll never forget what a beautiful sight it was to gaze from my cabin window moonlight nights and look upon my sea of gooselets with their little red coverings. It was a grand sight, sir, but the cold weather was too much for them and I lost nearly 300. Then I made up my mind to go to New Mexico with my flock, where it was warmer. I had their shoes put on and off I started. Through the entire length of the state of Colorado I trudged, my feathered tribe and I. It was a tedious journey, but the sight of my herd nerved me, and I dreamed of golden success when I reached New Mexico. Then I came to the Rio Grande river. In plunged my flock of geese into the stream to make for the opposite bank, but, alas! before I realized it they were all drowned with the exception of five, which I saved: I had forgotten to take off their shoes, and they couldn't swim.—[Helena (Montana) Independent.

A Brilliant Engineering Feat.

For a small country we do a big thing now and then, even by the admission of our American cousins. The Forth bridge was one; another is the creation of Lake Vyrnwy, in Mid Wales, which was declared by the Duke of Connaught at Liverpool to be "open" and fit to act as the source of the water supply of that city and the surrounding district. This means a great deal. It means that the corporation of Liverpool and their engineer have actually remade a great lake which existed as a lake in the glacial epoch, but which during the time cognizable by human record has been a marshy valley, through which a tributary of the Severn slowly wound.

It means that a village, a church, a burial ground and a pleasant country house had to be removed bodily; that a vast dam, unequalled in the world, had to be built, and that the water had to be conveyed through pipes and storage tanks as far as Liverpool, across the Mersey and over seventy miles away.

The work has taken eleven years to bring to completion, and has employed an army of workmen and an engineer, whose name will always be associated with this great achievement, Mr. George F. Deacon. Everybody will join the Duke of Connaught in congratulating the engineer, the men, and the corporation on the conclusion of so great a work; and not the least element in the public satisfaction will be the thought that it has been done without hurting the susceptibilities of even the most ardent devotee of natural beauty. Ten years ago the Vyrnwy Valley was a bare, marshy, uninteresting region, which had been a lake once, but the waters from which had flowed away. Now, though of course the engineers' work looks raw and new as yet, the good achievement of nature has been done over again and there is a lake where a lake existed till the barrier was for some reason worn away. An enormous improvement, indeed, has been effected, as everybody will admit when the masonry has toned down and trees have grown.—[London Times.

Why Tears Give Relief.

As the muscular power that extends or flexes a finger is at a distance from the part moved, explains Dr. W. R. Richardson, so the excitement to tears is from an irritation in a distant nervous centre and is removed when the nervous centre is either soothed or exhausted.

The persons who weep say that tears afford relief. Nothing is more perfectly true, nothing more clear when the facts are understood. The relief comes not from the mere escape of tears, which is only a symptom, but from the cessation of the storm in the nervous chain.

In grief the afflicted weep until they can weep no more; then they become calm, or, like children, cry themselves to sleep. Thus tears indicate relief and that the nervous system has fallen into the repose of weariness.

Persons subjected to many and repeated griefs shed in time fewer tears, and the aged, compared with the younger, are almost tearless.—[Asclepiad.

Kerosene will make a tin kettle as bright as new. Wet a flannel cloth and rub with it. Kerosene will also remove stains and dirt from varnished furniture.

Ceylon Snake Stones.

The so-called "snake stones" of Ceylon are celebrated for the efficacy which they are supposed to have in curing the bites of venomous serpents. Secrecy is maintained as to the method of their manufacture, which is a lucrative business carried on by monks, who supply the merchants of India with them. Very high prices are demanded for them. They are employed in the familiar manner by being placed on the wound, their absorbent material sucking up the blood and incidentally the venom, as is claimed. There is plenty of authentic evidence of remarkable cures performed by such snake stones, though science is as yet reluctant to place any belief in them.

Sir J. E. Tennent, to whose work on Ceylon the writer is indebted, tells of an occasion when he was riding along a jungle path on the island, and he saw one or two natives who were approaching suddenly dart off from the road and return immediately with a cobra, the most deadly of all serpents, grasped by the head and tail The man tried to place the snake in a covered basket, but handled it so inexpertly that it seized him by the finger and retained its hold for a few seconds. Blood flowed and intense pain appeared to follow. As quickly as possible the other native undid his own waist-cloth and took from it two snake stones, each the size of a small almond, intensely black and highly polished, though extremely light. These he applied one to each wound inflicted by the teeth of the cobra.

They attached themselves closely, the blood that oozed from the bite being rapidly imbibed by the porus substance. After three or four minutes they dropped off and the suffering of the man seemed to have subsided. He twisted his fingers until the joints cracked and went on his way without concern. It has been ascertained with certainty that these snake stones are usually nothing more than pieces of burned bone. The Mexican recipe for making a snake stone is to take a fragment of deer's horn of any convenient size and shape, cover it with grass, inclose both in a piece of sheet copper and place the parcel in a charcoal fire until the bone is well charred. When cold remove the calcined horn from its envelope, when it will be found to be a solid black fibrous substance. It will then be ready for immediate use.—[Washington Star.

Some Abyssinian Customs.

Even a chief of very high standing would ask for dollars without any apparent shame, and if the amount of the gift did not come up to his expectations, he would politely say, "I require nothing but your friendship," which meant that he would be as unfriendly as possible until the required sum was forthcoming. The king might have put a stop to it at once, for no monarch is more absolute or despotic in the world. His word, proclaimed in the market place with a prelude of tom-toms, is the only law, and he has absolute power of death and mutilation.

Political offenders and obstructionists are arrested, chained, and placed on the small tableland of Abba Salama, a high, rocky and precipitous mountain about thirty miles from Adowa. So sheer and steep are its sides that the prisoners are drawn up by rope. Their chance of escaping is impossible, unless they run the risk of dashing themselves into eternity on the rocks below. On this lonely height there is soil on which they may grow grain, and there are wells with good water. There is no speaker to keep order, and they may, if they choose, abuse the prime ministers and crowned heads to their hearts' content, but they return no more to the ways of the world.

Washington Agates.

Agates from Agate bay, on Puget sound, are much sought after by people in all parts of the continent. The lapidaries of Chicago turn them into beautiful sets for jewelry of various kinds and they become objects of beauty as well as souvenirs of one of the most charming bays of the Northwest. As the supply of agates at Agate bay is apparently inexhaustible and the hunt for them an interesting amusement, the lapidaries will undoubtedly have occupation for years to come.—[Portland Oregonian.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

WISHING AND WORKING.

I saw the moon when 'twas slender and new,
Over my shoulder, my right one, too,
And I wished for a fragrant flower;
So directly some seeds in my garden I sowed;
Then I raked and I watered, I weeded and hoed
My neat little, sweet little bower.
And my garden was gay through the bright summer weather,
For wishing and working, you see, went together.

—[Anna M. Pratt, in Youth's Companion.

A WISE KING.

King Frederick VI. of Denmark, while traveling through Jutland, one day entered a village school and found the children lively and intelligent, and quite ready to answer his questions.

"Well, youngsters," he said, "what are the names of the greatest Kings of Denmark?"

With one accord they cried out, "Canute the Great, Waldemar and Caristian IV."

Just then a little girl, to whom the school master had whispered something, stood up and raised her hands.

"Do you know another?" asked the King.

"Yes—Frederick VI."

"What great act did he perform?"

The little girl hung her head and stammered out: "I don't know."

"Be comforted, my child," said the King, "I don't know either."—[New York Advertiser.

STRANGE CORNERS OF OUR COUNTRY.

An Indian who dwells in a house at all seems no Indian at all to most of us, who know none too much about our own country. We picture him as living in his wigwam or tepee of bark or hide for a few weeks or months at a time, and then moving his "town" elsewhere.

There are some tribes of civilized natives in the Indian Territory who have learned to dwell in ordinary houses and to give up their roving; but this is a lesson they have mastered only within the last few years. There is but one Indian race in North America above Mexico which has always lived in houses since their history began. And in very similar houses they dwell today, and in very much the same style as before the first European eyes ever saw America. There are hundreds of ruins of these enormous community-houses scattered over the territory of New Mexico, and a few are still inhabited.

The most striking example in use is the present pueblo of Taos, in the extreme north of the territory. That wonderfully picturesque town—looking at which the traveler finds it hard to realize that he is in America—has but two houses; but they are six stories high and contain some three hundred rooms apiece. Acoma, in a western county, has six houses, all three stories high; and Zuni, still farther west, has a six-story community-house, covering many acres and containing several hundred rooms. As for ruins of such buildings, they are everywhere. Some years ago I discovered, in a remote and dangerous corner of the Navajo country, such a ruin, "The Pueblo Alta,"—the type of countless others—in which the five-story community-house formed an entire rectangle, inclosing a public square in the middle.

The outer walls of these houses never had doors or windows, so they presented a blank wall of great height to any robber foe. On one side of this ruin is a great tower, with part of the fifth story still standing, and still showing the loopholes through which the besieged Pueblos showered arrows on their besiegers. This pueblo was a deserted and forgotten ruin when the first European entered New Mexico, 350 years ago.

All these great houses were built of stone, very well laid. The outer edges of all these slabs of stone are as smooth as if it had been chiseled—and yet we are absolutely sure that before the conquest the Pueblos had no metal tools whatever. Their only implements were stone axes and the like.—[St. Nicholas.

Kerosene will make a tin kettle as bright as new. Wet a flannel cloth and rub with it. Kerosene will also remove stains and dirt from varnished furniture.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

VIAU has been released by Louisville.

THE Bostons have released Catcher Lake.

CLEVELAND won eight straight before dropping a game.

HARRY STOVEY is one of the most timely hitters on the Baltimore team.

PITCHER STEIN is doing phenomenally good work for the Brooklyns.

VON DER AHE has signed another young pitcher named Hawley for the St. Louis Club.

DUFFY, of the Bostons, played the first twenty games of the second season without an error.

BAD weather and the poor record of Anson's colts has made this a decided off-year for baseball in Chicago.

CHILDS, of Cleveland, and McPhee, of Cincinnati, are considered the heaviest batting second basemen in the League. Burke, of New York, is not far behind them.

THE Philadelphias do not play steady enough for a winner. They make phenomenal spurts at times which are headbreakers to their opponents, only to fall back with a sickening thud.

WARD, of the Baltimores, in chasing a two-bagger at Baltimore, and while sitting on the ground, tossed the ball to Van Haltren, who by a beautiful throw headed the runner off at third base.

THE phenomenal success that the second season has had in reviving lost interest in many cities has been a very strong point in favor of the twelve-club League, whose success is assured for another season.

STIVETTS, of Boston, is the only League pitcher who has so far this season shut out a team without a hit. The feat is doubly remarkable in that it was achieved against Brooklyn, the hardest hitting team in the League.

JOCKO HALLIGAN, the Baltimore outfielder who broke Captain Stricker's jaw in Boston during a dispute, the result of Halligan getting drunk, has been suspended without any pay for the rest of the season by the Baltimore management.

ELMER SMITH, himself a pitcher, is quoted as saying that Tony Mullane is the best and most wonderful pitcher in the profession. He is as speedy to-day as in 1883. Nevertheless Tony has still a long way to go to equal Galvin's record of nineteen years of successful pitching.

SULLIVAN, the Cincinnatis' new big pitcher, can get over ground in remarkably fast time, considering the fact that he weighs 210 pounds. He is a left-handed batter, and when he hits he goes away from the batter's box like a professional sprint-runner leaving the mark.

NEW YORKERS have all at once fallen into a Western habit. In the ninth inning of a recent New York-Brooklyn game after Doyle had scored the tieing run he was greeted with a shower of silver pieces from the grand stand. These were picked up and presented to the club's mascot.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland	22	9	.709	Baltimore	16	15	.516
New York	17	12	.586	Louisville	15	16	484
Brooklyn	18	13	.581	Cincinnati	13	18	.419
Philad'lp'a	18	13	.581	Chicago	12	19	.387
Boston	16	14	.533	Washing'n	11	20	.355
Pittsburg	16	14	.533	St. Louis	10	21	.323

THE LABOR WORLD.

AMERICAN street railroads employ 71,000 men.

WORKMEN are not allowed to work on the streets in New Bedford unless they have been naturalized.

THE United States manufactures 65,000 hats every day, while England manufactures about 40,000.

THE shoe salesmen of Baltimore have been organized, and have affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

ORGANIZERS for each State of the Union have been appointed by the Carriage and Wagonmakers' International Union.

THE strike in the Elmira (N. Y.) iron and steel rolling mill has been declared off, after having been in force two years and two months.

A VOTE is being taken by the local brewery workmen's unions throughout the country whether or not to join the Knights of Labor in a body.

ONE of the busiest men in New York is President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. His mail averages over a hundred letters a day.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT ESTERBROOKS, of Washington, says that the new Eight-Hour Law will cost the Government $4,000,000 more a year on its building contracts alone.

THE boss coopers and manufacturers of staves and other coopers' supplies of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan have combined to fight against the manufacture of barrels by convict labor.

THE Philadelphia, Reading and New England has reduced the pay of section men to $1.25 a day. They formerly received $1.50. The company has also discharged about one-half the men in the Hartford car shops.

THE annual meeting of the New Jersey State Federation of Trades has taken place in the Assembly Chamber of the State House at Trenton. Sixteen local unions were represented from Paterson, Newark, Jersey City, Camden and Trenton.

OF the 11,000,000 women in Italy nearly 2,000,000 are employed in industrial labor, and over 3,000,000 in agriculture. They are in the majority in the cotton, linen and jute industries, and in the silk trade there are 117,000 women employed and but 17,700 men.

COMPARATIVELY more children are employed in Rhode Island than in any other State of the Union. The population is 345,000, and not less than 5273 children, between ten and fifteen years, are working in mills and factories. Their wages are from seventy-four cents to $6 per week.

AT a meeting in Boston of the representatives of the Knights of Labor, Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council, a committee was appointed and instructed to visit every labor organization in Massachusetts and solicit funds for the Homestead men. The organizations agreed to raise $20,000 for the strikers.

ACCORDING to a recent census there are about 86,000 paupers in London, not counting insane persons in asylums and vagrants.

IN the new Maine town of Rumford Falls, where not even a log hut stood a year ago, a $10,000 residence is building, and 700 men are at work upon mills and other structures.

MR. FREDERICK JOHNSON writes to Captain J. H. H. Faggatt, of the Virginia World's Fair Commission, that he has discovered at the Natural Bridge in Rockbridge, Va., what he believes to be the largest sassafras tree in the country. It measures eleven feet in circumference. He also found an oak twenty-two feet in circumference, and an arbor-vitæ seventeen feet, and one fourteen feet in circumference.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Prodigal Son."

TEXT: "*I will arise and go to my father.*"—Luke xv., 18.

There is nothing like hunger to take the energy out of a man. A hungry man can toil neither with pen nor hand nor foot. There has been an army defeated not so much for lack of ammunition as for lack of bread. It was that fact that took the fire out of this young man of the text. Storm and exposure will wear out any man's life in time, but hunger makes quick work. The most awful cry ever heard on earth is the cry for bread.

A traveler tells us that in Asia Minor there are trees which bear fruit looking very much like the long bean of our time. It is called the carab. Once in awhile the people reduced to destitution would eat these carabs, but generally the carabs, the beans spoken of here in the text, were thrown only to the swine and they crunched them with great avidity. But this young man of my text could not get even them without stealing them. So one day amid the swine troughs he begins to soliloquize. He says, "These are no clothes for a rich man's son to wear; this is no kind of business for a Jew to be engaged in—feeding swine; I'll go home; I'll go home; I will arise and go to my father."

I know there are a great many people who try to throw a fascination, a romance, a halo about sin; but notwithstanding all that Lord Byron and George Sand have said in regard to it, it is a mean, low, contemptible business, and putting food and fodder into the troughs of a herd of iniquities that root and wallow in the soul of man is very poor business for men and women intended to be sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty. And when this young man resolved to go home it was a very wise thing for him to do, and the only question is whether we will follow him.

Satan promises large wages if we will serve him, but he clothes his victims with rags and he pinches them with hunger, and when they start out to do better he sets after them all the bloodhounds of hell. Satan comes to us to-day, and he promises all luxuries, all emoluments if we will only serve him. Liar, down with thee to the pit! "The wages of sin is death." Oh, the young man of the text was wise when he uttered the resolution, "I will arise and go to my father."

In the time of Queen Mary of England a persecutor came to a Christian woman who had hidden in her house, for the Lord's sake, one of Christ's servants, and the persecutor said, "Where is that heretic?" The Christian woman said, "You open that trunk and you will see the heretic." The persecutor opened the trunk, and on the top of the linen of the trunk he saw a glass. He said, "There is no heretic here." "Ah!" she said, "you look in the glass and you will see the heretic!" As I take up the mirror of God's word to-day, I would that instead of seeing the prodigal of the text we might see ourselves—our want, our wandering, our sin, our lost condition—so that we might be as wise as this young man was and say, "I will arise and go to my father."

The resolution of this text was formed in disgust at his present circumstances. If this young man had been by his employer set to culturing flowers, or training vines over an arbor, or keeping account of the pork market, or overseeing other laborers he would not have thought of going home. If he had had his pockets full of money, if he had been able to say: "I have a thousand dollars now of my own, what's the use of my going back to my father's house? Do you think I am going back to apologize to the old man? Why, he would put me on the limits; he would not have going on around the old place such conduct as I have been engaged in. I won't go home. There is no reason why I should go home. I have plenty of money; plenty of pleasant surroundings. Why should I go home?" Ah! it was his pauperism; it was his beggary. He had to go home.

Some man comes and says to me: "Why do you talk about the ruined state of the human soul? Why don't you speak about the progress of the Nineteenth century, and talk of something more exhilarating?" It is for this reason—a man never wants the Gospel until he realizes he is in a famine struck state. Suppose I should come to you in your home and you are in good robust health, and I should begin to talk about medicines, and about how much better this medicine is than that, and some other medicine than some other medicine, and talk about this physician and that physician. After awhile you would get tired, and you would say, "I don't want to hear about medicines. Why do you talk to me of physicians? I never have a doctor."

Suppose I come into your house and find you severely sick, and I know the medicines that will cure you, and I know the physician who is skilful enough to meet your case. You say: "Bring on all that medicine; bring on that physician. I am terribly sick and I want help." If I came to you and you feel you are all right in body and all right in mind and all right in soul you have need of nothing, but supposing I have persuaded you that the leprosy of sin is upon you, the worst of all sickness, oh, then you say, "Bring me that balm of the Gospel; bring me that divine medicament; bring me Jesus Christ."

But says some one in the audience, "How do you prove that we are in a ruined condition by sin?" Well, I can prove it in two ways, and you may have your choice. I can prove it either by the statements of men or by the statement of God. Which shall it be? You all say, "Let us have the statement of God." Well, He says in one place, "The heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked." He says in another place, "What is man that he should be clean? and he which is born of a woman, that he should be righteous?" He says in another place, "There is none that doeth good; no, not one." He says in another place, "As by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned."

"Well," you say, "I am willing to acknowledge that, but why should I take the particular rescue that you propose?" This is the reason, "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." This is the reason, "There is one name given under heaven among men whereby they may be saved." Then there are a thousand voices here ready to say, "Well, I am ready to accept this help of the Gospel; I would like to have this divine cure; how shall I go to work?" Let me say that a mere whim, an undefined longing amounts to nothing. You must have a stout, tremendous resolution like this young man of the text when he said, "I will arise and go to my father."

"Oh!" says some man, "how do I know my father wants me? How do I know, if I go back, I would be received?" "Oh!" says some man, "you don't know where I have been; you don't know how far I have wandered; you wouldn't talk that way to me if you knew all the iniquities I have committed." What is that flutter among the angels of God? It is news, it is news—Christ has found the lost.

Nor angels can their joy contain,
But kin died with new fire:
The sinner lost is found, they sing,
And strike the sounding lyre.

I remark still further that this resolution of the text was founded in a feeling of homesickness. I do not know how long this young man, how many months, how many years, he had been away from his father's house; but there is something about the reading of my text that makes me think he was homesick. Some of you know what that feeling is. Far away from home sometimes surrounded by everything bright and pleasant—plenty of friends—you have said, "I would give the world to be home to-night." Well, this young man was homesick for his father's house. I have no doubt when he thought of his father's house he said, "Now perhaps father may not be living."

We read nothing in this story—this parable founded on every day life—we read nothing about the mother. It says nothing about going home to her. I think she was dead. I think she had died of a broken heart at his wanderings, or perhaps he had gone into dissipation from the fact he could not remember a loving and sympathetic mother. A man never gets over having lost his mother. Nothing said about her here, but he is homesick for his father's house. He thought he would just like to go and walk around the old place. He thought he would just like to go and see if things were as they used to be.

Many a man, after having been off for a long while, has gone home and knocked at the door and a stranger has come. It is the old homestead, but a stranger comes to the door. He finds out father is gone, mother is gone and brothers and sisters all gone. I think this young man of the text said to himself, "Perhaps father may be dead." Still he starts to find out. He is homesick. Are there any here to-day homesick for God, homesick for heaven?

I will tell you of two prodigals, the one that got back and the other that did not get back. In Richmond there is a very prosperous and beautiful home in many respects. A young man wandered off from that home. He wandered very far into sin. They heard of him often, but he was always on the wrong track. He would not go home. At the door of that beautiful home one night there was a great outcry. The young man of the house ran down and opened the door to see what was the matter. It was midnight. The rest of the family were asleep. There were the wife and children of this prodigal young man. The fact was he had come home and driven them out.

He said: "Out of this house. Away with these children. I will dash their brains out. Out into the storms!" The mother gathered them up and fled. The next morning the brother, a young man who had staid at home, went out to find this prodigal brother and son, and he came where he was and saw the young man wandering up and down in front of the place where he had been staying, and the young man who had kept his integrity said to the older brother: "Here, what does this mean? What is the matter with you? Why do you act in this way?" The prodigal looked at him and said: "Who am I? Whom do you take me to be?" He said: "You are my brother." "No, I am not. I am a brute. Have you seen anything of my wife and children? Are they dead? I drove them out last night in the storm. I am a brute, John, do you think there is any help for me? Do you think I will ever get over this life of dissipation?" He said, "John, there is just one thing that will stop this." The prodigal ran his finger across his throat and said: "That will stop it, and I'll stop it before night. Oh, my brain; I can stand it no longer!" That prodigal never got home. But I will tell you of a prodigal that did get home.

In this country two young men started from their father's house and went down to Portsmouth. The father could not pursue his children; for some reason he could not leave home, and so he wrote a letter down to Mr Griffin, saying: "Mr. Griffin, I wish you would go and see my two sons. They have arrived in Portsmouth, and they are going to take ship and going away from home. I wish you would persuade them back." Mr. Griffin went and he tried to persuade them back. He persuaded one to go. He went with very easy persuasion, because he was very homesick already. The other young man said: "I will not go. I have had enough of home. I'll never go home." "Well," said Mr. Griffin, "then if you won't go home I'll get you a respectable position on a respectable ship." "No, you won't," said the prodigal; "no, you won't. I am going as a common sailor; that will plague my father most, and what will do most to tantalize and worry him will please me best."

Years passed on and Mr. Griffin was seated in his study one day when a message came to him saying there was a young man in irons on a ship at the dock—a young man condemned to death—who wished to see this clergyman, Mr. Griffin went down to the dock and went on ship board. The young man said to him, "You don't know me, do you?" "No," he said, "I don't know you." "Why, don't you remember that young man you tried to persuade to go home and he wouldn't go?" "Oh, yes," said Mr. Griffin; "are you that man?" "Yes, I am that man," said the other. "I would like to have you pray for me. I have committed murder and I must die, but I don't want to go out of this world until some one prays for me. You are my father's friend and I would like to have you pray for me."

Mr. Griffin went from judicial authority to judicial authority to get that young man's pardon. He slept not night nor day. He went from influential persons to influential persons until in some way he got that young man's pardon. He came down on the dock, and as he arrived on the dock with the pardon the father came. He had heard that his son under a disguised name had been committing crime and was going to be put to death. So Mr. Griffin and the father went on ship's deck, and at the very moment Mr. Griffin offered the pardon to the young man the old father threw his arms around the son's neck and the son said: "Father, I have done very wrong and I am very sorry. I wish I had never broken your heart. I am very sorry." "Oh," said the father, "don't mention it. It don't make any difference now. It is all over. I forgive you, my son," and he kissed him and he kissed him and he kissed him.

To-day I offer you the pardon of the Gospel—full pardon, free pardon. I do not care what your crime has been. Though you say you have committed a crime against God, against your own soul, against your fellow man, against your family, against the day of judgment, against the cross of Christ—whatever your crime has been, here is pardon, full pardon, and the very moment you take that pardon your heavenly Father throws his arms about you and says: "My son, I forgive you. It is all right. You are as much in My favor now as if you had never sinned." Oh, there is joy on earth and joy in heaven! Who will take the Father's embrace?

THE total fire losses in this country and Canada for the first half of the year 1892 foot up $65,000,000. Fire is more costly than strikes.

YOU are not in the swim at Topeka unless you are asked to carry greasy doughnuts to at least two surprise parties a week.—Atchison Globe.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 28.

Lesson Text: "The First Christian Martyr," Acts vii., 54-60; viii 1-4—Golden Text: Acts vii., 60—Commentary.

54. "When they heard these things they were cut to the heart, and they gnashed on him with their teeth." The subject of the rage of the council at this time was Stephen, one of the seven who were chosen to serve tables, in order that the apostles might give themselves wholly to the word and prayer (vi., 2-4). But Stephen was so full of the Holy Spirit and faith and power that God wrought great wonders and miracles by him This led to his being falsely accused and brought before the council, in whose presence he preached the sermon recorded in this chapter. He had just accused them of being the betrayers and murderers of the Just One, and it was this that cut them and made them so angry.

55. "But he being full of the Holy Ghost, looked up steadfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God." He saw not their rage, but he did see Jesus. The Holy Spirit reveals Jesus and His grace and glory to the soul that trusts in Him and relies upon Him, and enables the believers to be as one who is deaf to those that are angry because of his testimony (John xvi., 14; Ps. xxxviii., 12, 14). To look up is better than to look within or around, for looking within makes one miserable and looking around tends to distraction, but looking unto Jesus will enable one to run with patience the race set before us. See Isa. xli., 10; R. V., margin, and Heb. xii., 2. Jesus on the cross for us gives eternal salvation, but Jesus at the right hand of God speaks of victory over all enemies. Heb. ix., 12; Rev. i., 18. On steadfastness see I Cor. xv., 58; II Chron. xx., 20 l. c.; Isa. vii., 9.

56. "And said, Behold I see the heavens opened, and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God." "Son of Man" is a title that Jesus often used of Himself; it is found over eighty times in the Gospels, but elsewhere in the New Testament only here and in Heb. ii., 6; Rev. i., 13; xiv., 14. It is suggestive not only of Jesus as perfect man, but also of His complete dominion over the whole earth, as will be seen by a comparison of Ps. viii., and Heb. ii. It is found ninety times in the prophecy of Ezekiel. "Heaven opened" is found just seven times in the Bible (Ezek. i.; Math. iii., 16; John i., 51; Acts vii., 56; x., 11; Rev. iv., 1; xix., 11).

57. "Then they cried out with a loud voice, and stopped their ears, and ran upon him with one accord." Contrast stopping one's ears to that which is evil, as in Ps. xxxiii., 13, and to that which is good, as in this case. Compare Math. xiii., 15. Let our prayer be, "Open Thou mine eyes," "Cause me to hear" (Ps. cxix., 18; cxliii., 8). Contrast the "one accord" of the wicked, as here, and the "one accord" of the righteous in Acts ii., 1.

58. "And cast him out of the city and stoned him, and the witnesses laid down their clothes at a young man's feet, whose name was Saul." They judged him to be guilty of blasphemy (Lev. xxiv., 16) and thought they were obeying the law, while they themselves were the guilty ones, but they were blinded by unbelief. Jesus had forewarned His followers that they might expect this very treatment (Math. x., 28; John xvi., 2). As to Saul, he may possibly have thought of this very day years afterward when he himself was being stoned for Jesus' sake (Acts xiv., 19).

59. "And they stoned Stephen, calling upon God, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." When Jesus was dying He said, "Father, unto Thine hands I commend My spirit" (Luke xxiii., 46; Ps. xxxi., 5). This does not look like the nonexistence of the person between death and resurrection, or the sleep of the soul as some teach. If any one would be established as to the consciousness and joy of the souls of believers apart from the body, let him read and receive Luke xvi., 22; xxiii., 43; II Cor. v., 8; Phil. i., 21, 23; Rev. vi., 9-11.

60. "And he kneeled down and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge. And when he had said this he fell asleep." Like his adorable Master, he prayed for his murderers (Luke xxiii., 34). Our instructions are, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you" (Math. v., 44). This is impossible to the natural man, but if we are born from above, if we have the new heart and the new Spirit (John iii., 7, margin; Ezek. xxxvi., 26). He in us can do as He did in Jesus and Stephen. One of the best daily mottoes for the Christian is "Not I, but Christ who liveth in me" (Gal. ii., 20).

Viii., 1. "And Saul was consenting unto his death." Hear his own testimony long after as he prayed to the Lord. "When the blood of Thy martyr Stephen was shed I also was standing by and consented unto his death and kept the raiment of them that slew him" (Acts xxii., 20).

"And at that time there was a great persecution against the church, which was at Jerusalem, and they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria, except the apostles." The command was to "Go unto all the world." "To be His witnesses unto the uttermost part of the earth" (Mark xvi., 15; Acts i., 8), but up to this time they seem to have confined their testimony to Jerusalem, hence this persecution permitted by God to cause them more fully to obey His command.

2. "And devout men carried Stephen to his burial and made great lamentation over him." Stephen was with his Lord, "absent from the body, present with the Lord," but his body was asleep, even as Jesus said of Lazarus when speaking of his death, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth" (John xi., 11-14). There was no occasion to lament for Stephen, for to him it was a great gain, but it seemed that the church could ill afford to lose such a witness.

3. "As for Saul, he made havoc of the church, entering into every house, and hailing men and women, committed them to prison." Beyond measure he persecuted the church and wasted it, being exceedingly mad against the Christians (Gal. i., 13; Acts xxvi., 10, 11). He little thought that he was all the while fighting against God, as his own teacher, Gamaliel, had said (chapter v., 39). He did not know, though he afterward learned it, that when he touched a Christian he touched the Lord Himself (Acts ix., 5; Zech. ii., 8).

4. "Therefore they that were scattered abroad, went everywhere preaching the word." Observe that these were not the apostles who went everywhere evangelizing (verse 1) but all believers. It should be so now that all believers everywhere in the office and the store, in the mine and on the farm, at home and abroad, should be able and ready to tell another of Jesus and His love, His humiliation, death, resurrection, intercession, return, kingdom and glory. Then would He soon be made known in all the world and His kingdom come.—Lesson Helper.

GLADSTONE IN POWER.

England's New Prime Minister Takes Command.

The Liberal Leader Announces His Cabinet.

PRIME MINISTER GLADSTONE.

William E. Gladstone, leader of the Liberal party in Great Britain, visited Queen Victoria on the Isle of Wight to lay before her the names of those who would comprise the Cabinet, and to perform the usual ceremonies attendant upon the taking of office by a new Prime Minister. On the following day Mr. Gladstone returned to London, and the new Government was officially announced as follows:

William E. Gladstone, Lord Privy Seal and First Lord of the Treasury.
Earl Rosebery, Foreign Secretary.
Baron Herschell, Lord Chancellor.
Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Herbert H. Asquith, Home Secretary.
The Right Hon. Henry H. Fowler, President of the Local Government Board.
The Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War.
Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty.
The Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland.
The Right Hon. A. J. Mundolla, President of the Board of Trade.
Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General.
John Rigby, Solicitor-General.
The Right Hon. Samuel Walker, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Mr. MacDermott, Attorney-General for Ireland.
The Right Hon. Edward P. C. Marjoribanks, Patronage Secretary to the Treasury.
Alexander Asher, Solicitor-General for Scotland
The Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, Lord Advocate of Scotland.
The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for India and Vice-President of the Council.
The Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Sir George O. Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland.
Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster-General.
Mr. Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland, Vice-President of the Council of Education.
Baron Houghton, Viceroy of Ireland, without a seat in the Cabinet.
James Bryce, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet.

An Associated Press dispatch from London says that "the composition of the new Government is the cause of intense disappointment among the Radicals. Not a single man, except John Morley, prominently identified with the Radicals has been appointed a Cabinet Minister, and among the ex-Cabinet posts few members of the new set have any but the remotest chance of getting a place. The old set are masters of the situation. Representatives of old Whig families and men without extreme views have been Mr. Gladstone's exclusive choice. Even Mr. Stansfeld, who in the last Gladstone Cabinet represented democratic opinion, has been shelved. The official list, when scanned to-night at the National Liberal Club, awoke vehement protests. The bulk of the members of strong Radical tendencies turned from the announcement with expressions of scorn and anger. Was it for this undiluted list of old men associated with the traditions of Whiggery, with some new recruits from the territorial and aristocratic class, that the Radicals had given their money and their time? This was the general question, and the responsive prediction followed that such a Government could not last three months after Parliament resumed business.

"Apart from Radical opinion the Cabinet is really composed of eminently reputable men. Mr. Gladstone has preferred collecting around him tried colleagues accustomed to subordination and certain not to deviate into strange ways. His three new Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. Asquith, Arnold Morley and Acland, are sound Liberals. Mr. Asquith alone is slightly tainted with Radicalism, but he has a legal mind, with such a strong bias toward high office as makes him malleable on principles. Arnold Morley is in everything Gladstonian. Mr. Acland has potent old Whig family connections and is heir to large estates."

Speaking of Lord Houghton's appointment as Viceroy for Ireland, the Dublin Freeman's Journal says: "If there is substance in the modern theory of heredity, Baron Houghton is likely to be a justly popular Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His father was a gentleman and a scholar, of winning personal courtesy, with deep sympathy for Ireland's national aspirations. The son is said to be active, distinguished and popular in his own country, endowed with political ambition and ability and with wealth and personal accomplishments that will enable him to fill the position with dignity and success. But unquestionably the chief lesson of the appointment of Baron Houghton as Viceroy, without a seat in the Cabinet, is that John Morley will take the administration of Ireland completely into his own hands. We trust and believe that his administration will be thorough. Hitherto a change of Government has but slightly changed the administration of Ireland, This, the first Government ever elected with a distinct mandate to do full justice to Irish opinion, means a revolution in Castle methods."

IN New South Wales ewes have been sold at sixteen cents per head, and bids were subsequently made of 13½ cents. A drove of cows was offered at $2.50 each, fat bullocks could not be placed at $10, and 1500 two-tooth ewes went at fifty cents, no bids being obtainable on a further lot of 3000. Surplus supply and drouth are accountable for this condition of affairs.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

ALASKA is raising hops.

CHICAGO handles 1360 trains daily.

UNCLE SAM has 8,955,812 dwellings.

A GREAT corn crop growing in Texas.

OF Waterloo veterans France has eight left.

THE United States contain 43,000 oil wells.

MILAN is to have an electrical exhibition in 1894.

SWITZERLAND is erecting its first sugar factory.

CHURCHES built in America in 1891 numbered 8508.

LONDON has now over 700,000 houses inside its city limits.

CAUCASSIA is said to be infested with huge swarms of locusts.

A TWIN watermelon is a fruit freak in Ware County, Georgia.

A POTATO weighing twenty-six ounces is a curiosity of Gastana, N. C.

SEVEN-EIGHTS of the bread made in London is made of American wheat.

THE real and personal property in Philadelphia is assessed at $752,763,382.

A MINER of Silesia has been unconscious for four months, says a medical paper.

A DEALER in artificial limbs estimates that 300,000 Englishmen have lost one or both legs.

NEWFOUNDLAND is rejoicing over the catching of 400,000 seals by her fleet this season.

FRENCH speaking Canadians now embrace 29.3 per cent. of the population of the Dominion.

A SOCIETY has been organized in Iowa whose object is to push the pansy as the flower of America.

MRS. WATSON M. SMITH, of Bonn, Mich., has given birth to four sets of twins in ten years. The eight are all healthy.

A MAN in Maine lost nearly 6000 lobsters lately, that he had confined in a pond, by a quantity of fresh water flowing into it and killing them.

THE highest viaduct in the world has just been erected in Bolivia, over the River Lea, 9833 feet above the sea level, and 4098 feet above the river.

REPORTS from all over the Northwestern wheat belt show good prospects on the whole, with an average crop certain, and above average with good weather.

THERE are seven brothers and sisters in New London, Conn., whose combined ages are 512 years. Their family name is Comstock, and their Christian names are Emily, Orlando, Cordelia, John, Frank, Ezra and Stephen.

THE recent disastrous avalanche at Saint Gervais is the ninth serious disaster of the same sort to occur in the Alps during the present century. Nearly 500 persons perished in the avalanche on the Rossberg in 1806. Eleven other like Alpine disasters occurred in the period between the years 1356 and 1749 inclusive. In 1618 an avalanche at Plurs in the Grisons destroyed nearly 2500 persons.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE'S first book was published fifty-four years ago.

LOUIS KOSSUTH, the Hungarian patriot, is just eighty-six years old.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and David Swing, the great Chicago preacher, were classmates at Miami University.

IT is said that the Sultan, of Johore, who is to visit this country, observes the tenets of Mohammedanism so strictly that his only beverage is pineapple juice.

MR. CLEVELAND writes all his letters between 10 o'clock at night and 2 o'clock in the morning. This habit the ex-President contracted at the White House.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE is said to have been the first man to conduct a courtship by telegraph. This was in 1852, and the messages were to his future wife.

THE Queen of Greece is President of a sisterhood devoted to the reformation of criminals, and visits personally the condemned prisoners in Athenian prisons.

MISS ELLA M. KNOWLES, whom the People's Party of Montana has nominated for Attorney-General of the State, is a successful practicing lawyer in Helena.

MRS. GUILD, an American sculptress, has recently completed a bust of Mr. Gladstone, which is very highly commended by the critics as a portrait and a work of art.

JOHN G. WHITTIER writes in a bold, dashing, but irregular and uneven, style, as different as you can imagine from the plain, precise, unassuming Quaker that he is.

IN Europe the two most conspicuous public personages to-day are Gladstone and Bismarck, both of whom have passed far beyond the mark of threescore years and ten.

WILLIAM H. RICE went from Massachusetts to Texas in 1833. He has given the city of Houston $200,000 in cash, $40,000 in securities, and 9000 acres of good Texas farm land to found a college.

SQUIRE MASSIE BEASLEY, of Aberdeen, Ohio, has made that town famous as the American Gretna Green. For many years he has been marrying all comers until now his record is between 5000 and 6000 couples.

THE adjournment of Congress completed a thirty years' service in the House for Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, comes next in length of representation, as he has been for twenty-eight years a Congressman.

THE Czar and the Siamese King are among the monarchs who are alleged to ride bicycles. The Empress of Austria has a ladies' safety which she rides with almost as much skill as she does a horse, and the Princess of Wales moves about on a tricycle.

WORLD'S FAIR FINANCES.

The Bonds, Souvenir Coins and $18,000,000 Budget.

Members of the Finance Committee of the World's Fair at Chicago have practically determined the policy which they will pursue in regard to floating $5,000,000 worth of bonds, selling the souvenir fifty cent coins and disposing of the budget of estimated expenditures which has been submitted by the heads of the various departments. Ferdinand W. Peck, Chairman of the Committee, has submitted the report of the Board of Directors.

Directors are of the opinion that no more than $4,000,000 worth of the bonds will have to be sold, perhaps not any. But provision for their sale will be made in order to comply with technical conditions of the Act of Congress granting the $2,500,000 appropriation. These bonds will be payable on or before January 1, 1894.

The souvenir coins will be sold by the Exposition Company for $1 each. The idea of giving to any syndicate the entire issue was discouraged.

The budget of expenditures up to the opening of the Exposition on May 1, 1893, indicates a trifle over $18,000,000 must be

Contiaued from first page.

to warn him. She must—she must save him at any cost. Nearer and nearer comes the firm manly tread she knew so well. She, too, crouched down and glided toward him. Will there be time? Already he is within range, already her keen eye has caught sight of the murderous aim, when she vaults forward and with a loud cry throws herself upon his breast.

"Save and defend yourself! They would murder you!"

But even as she speaks a pistol shot rings out in the still air; and with one cry: "My love! My love;" from her white lips, she sinks at his feet, her blood staining the ground on which she lies, the bullet intended for his heart buried in *her* shoulder. The cowardly assassins already have escaped; as he, stooping, raises once more in his strong arms the slender form, and bears her swiftly toward the house. What did her words mean? This is the question which haunts him during the long, anxious days when she hovers on the borderland between life and death. Was it atonement which caused her to sacrifice her life for his, or was it —He could not frame the word. Hope had been too ruthlessly shattered to permit it again to bloom. But there came a day when life gained the victory, when her first question was for him.

"Paul," she said, when he came forward to her side, "I did not know *myself*. Of course," and here the sweet voice faltered, "you can never care for me again, but I wanted to tell you it was not true what I said. No man holds my troth. I said it only to try you. I—I don't ask you to love me again, but I proved *my* love, after all—did I not?—and, dear, you will let that plead with you for my forgiveness."

Like the bursting of the sun, the clouds, scattered on Paul's horizon as he fell on his knees beside the bed where she lay, so white, the great blue eyes swimming in tears, as he held the frail form close to his beating heart.

"What have I done to deserve such happiness?" he murmured. "Fay is it true? My own, my darling, are you really *mine*?"

"If you will take me," she answered, smiling through her tears, a rainbow prophecy of their future.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

The Key of the Situation.

The key of the situation, so far as any real progress in the temperance cause is concerned, lies, after all, in the hands of the Christian church. This is true everywhere. Just so far as the Christian pulpit and the Christian press, and all the agencies which act at their command, unite in proclaiming and inculcating sound and genuine temperance doctrine, placing that emphasis upon their teaching which its importance demands, just in that degree will real and permanent progress be made in the cause. Let every pulpit in this state of all sects and denominations unite for a single year in pressing home upon the hearts and consciences of the people the whole truth as to the liquor traffic, and the whole duty of Christian men with reference to it, and we should have little need to fear the result if the question of the continuance of the liquor traffic were then submitted to a popular vote. The whole hope of the temperance cause, as of every cause, lies in the regeneration of men through the power of the gospel; and by this we mean a regeneration that affects the whole man all the time and everywhere, at the primaries and the polls as well as in the pews and at the altar. The scandal of Christendom, to-day, is the wide divorcement which exists between Christian profession and Christian conduct, especially in public life. The great need of the hour is a kind of Christian profession that doesn't get tired before it reaches the ballot-box. We shall never have any decided change for the better in the way of temperance legislation or any other legislation as long as men keep on praying for "power from on high" and then voting for the power of darkness. When the membership of the Christian churches get right on this liquor question the rum-shops will go down, and not before.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Aug. 20.

Population, 422.

Last consecutive number, 981.

The visitors this week numbered 55.

The hospital only contains one patient.

Inmates 616 and 660 were granted paroles on Monday.

A final discharge was issued to inmate 469 yesterday.

The mrchinists are now making gratings for the new cell house.

Three new inmates were received from Philadelphia county yesterday.

Officer Friedenbloom left the service of the reformatory this morning.

The carpenters have already begun the work of refitting their shop with benches, etc.

The roof on the wall between towers 1 and 2 which was burned by the fire is being replaced.

Officer Kerstetter is fitting the locks on the doors for use in the in the cell between wards A and C.

Steward Lang served the inmates with a dinner of new cabbage for the first time this year, yesterday.

Military instructor Blain has taken several photographs of the ruins of the brush and repair shop building.

The bright coloring of the flowers on the front lawn adds considerably to the looks of that part of the institution.

Master mechanic colony is making a compound for cleaning scales and rust from the inside of the boilers.

Consecutive numbers 220, 421, 430, 477, 649, 650, 654, 666, 669, 670, 671, 673, 675, 678, 682, and 683 were paroled on Saturday last.

Gardeder Hummel picked 4200 cucumbers on Wednesday and 5600 yesterday from a patch of about three-fourths of an acre in extent.

Secretary Cadwalader Biddle and several other members of the State Board of Charities were shown over the reformatory by Supt. Patton on Saturday last.

Steward Lang was out in the country on Wednesday and bought sixteen head of cattle for reformatory use. Yesterday he also purchased eight hogs for the same purpose.

The foundation for the cells of the new cell house is about one-half completed, and the outer wall foundation is being raised to the level of the ground very rapidly.

As a result of the fire the carpenter shop has been moved into its former location in No. 1 chair shop, the tinners in with the carpenters, the painters into the small room between the corridor and the carpenter shop, and the band now practices in the old photograph gallery.

How to Acquire a Foreign Vocabulary.

Perhaps one of the best ways of fixing the words and idioms of a language in one's mind is to teach them to somebody else. The learner should try to impart to some member of his family what he has already mastered. He should, above all, seek command first of words in familiar use, leaving to a later stage of his progress the forms of literary expressions; his first business is with the common objects of daily life, his last business is with general terms. As he sits at his desk he ought to be able to name every article about him, just as when he is riding in the street car or on the railway he should be able to mentally recall the equivalent for every detail in the moving panorama of objects.—Boston Herald.

Frosted Glass.

The frosty appearance of glass which we often use when it is desirable to keep out the sun or for a protection against inquisitive eyes, is brought about by using a paint composed as follows:

Sugar of lead, well ground in oil, applied as other paint, then pounded while fresh with a wad of batting, held between the thumb and finger, after which it is allowed to partially dry. Then with a straight edge laid upon the sash you run along by the side of it with a stick sharpened to the width of the line you wish to appear between the diamonds, figures or squares into which you choose to lay it off.—Detroit Free Press.

A Little Brute.

Nearsighted Lady—The boy who is trying to tie that tin can to that poor dog's tail ought to be thrashed within an inch of his life—the horrid little brute.

Maid—It's your boy, mum.

"My boy?"

"Yes, mum."

"Tell him if he'll stop I'll give him some cake."—Good News.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIAL AND FOR BUILDING FENCE.—Sealed proposals will be received until noon, August 4, 1892, by the school board of the borough of Mapleton for fencing the school grounds of said borough. Bidders will consider the material for and the building of the fence separately. Specifications can be seen by applying to the secretary.

T. M. LOGAN,
7-27-tf. Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Robert McIntyre, late of Shirley township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. E. McINTYRE,
June 18, 1982. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING, A. W. SWOPE,
GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WALLS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

FREE EXCURSIONS to the WORLD'S FAIR.

FOR ALL AGENTS WHO SELL

COLUMBUS AND COLUMBIA, THE MAN AND THE NATION.

BY HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, Sec. of State, J. W. Buel, the celebrated author, John Clarke Ridpath, the famous historian, and Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Secretary and Solicitor-General of the World's Fair Association. The great Quadri-Centennial History of our country, 4 complete books in one immense volume, a quartette of world-famous authors, nearly 900 quarto pages, 400 splendid Historical Illustrations and Colored Paintings, constituting a grand pictorial panorama of our country's history. Also a complete pictorial description of the great World's Fair at Chicago, with maps, charts, &c. THE GRANDEST BOOK OF THE GREATEST CENTURY. Not the creation of one author, but the combined genius of four master minds. A complete, faithful and thrilling record of our country's history from the earliest discoveries to the present time. SELLING BY THE THOUSANDS. Everybody buys. Low price, immense sales. Now is your time to make money in the book business. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Write for terms to agents and full particulars about free excursions to the World's Fair.

HISTORICA PUBISHING CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale the Himes farm along the Hare's Valley creek, three-fourths of a mile from Mapleton. The farm consists of

105 ACRES AND ALLOWANCES,

and is well watered. Thirty-five acres are in a fair state of cultivation and most of the remainder abounds in thrifty young timber. There is on the premises a good apple orchard of young trees and also a number of cherry trees and choice grape vines. The property is well adapted to grazing or for a truck farm. The buildings consist of a LOG HOUSE 18x22 feet, a NEW FRAME BARN 28x36 feet and necessary out-buildings. There is a never-failing spring of excellent water near the house. This property will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms. For further particulars, call on or address,

B. E. HIMES,
5-11-92, tf. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Millinery and Trimmings.

The undersigned has in stock the largest stock of Millinery, Fancy Goods and Trimmings kept in the southern part of the county. My stock is continually benig replenished and I am prepared to furnish whatever my customers may wish. My prices are such that I can successfully compete with any other dealer in my line of goods. Give me a call.

MRS. K. M. HENDERSON,
Saltillo, Pa.

ICE CREAM.

Fisher's Ice Cream Is Pure. Try It.

Prices Reasonable.

Wholesale or Retail.

Address:

G. W. FISHER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:5[illegible] p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35	Rockhill	6 30a		
		am.		6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6:35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

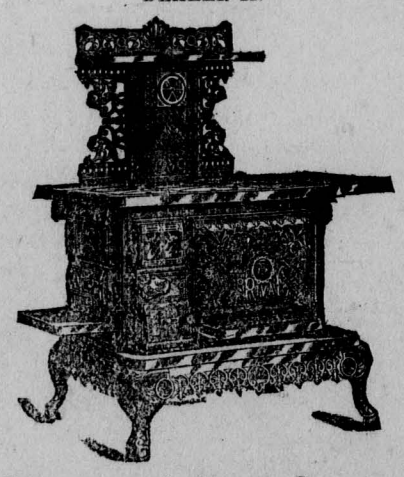
WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



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HUNTINGDON, PA.

BalmY -:- SprinG

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stack of

TRAW - HAT

and other spring goods. You will find the latest styles in our stock.

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we keep the finest assortment of Dress Goods in town and this season will find us still in the lead.

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Gents Shoes,

Youths' and Misses' Shoes,

Childrens' Shoes.

Good stock and late styles. Call and see the goods.

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